The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4668. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

The Prussian King's Indemnity Bill Passed.

The King of Saxony to Resign in Favor of his Son.

Issue of Thirty Millions of Treasury Notes by Prussia.

Significance of the Spanish Queen's Visit to Eugenie.

An Improbable Rumor Concerning Lord Stanley.

Conference between Austria and Italy on Finances.

Shutting the Stable Door---Austria Going to Reform Her Army.

A Leaky Brig from New-York Arrives at Liverpool.

Rumored Revolt in Daghestan Against Russia.

Progress of Renewed Harmony between Austria and Italy.

Revolutionary Movements of the Cretans and the Epirotes.

Ancient News by the Favorite Steamship China.

Nonsense About a Fenian Invasion of Canada.

The Press Alarmed---Tempest in a Teapot.

A Little Flurry and Rise in Confederate Bonds.

Expected Publication of the German Peace Treaty.

THE CABLE.

Proposed Reduction of Tolls.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 10.

It is said the cable tolls are soon to be reduced one-half.

PRUSSIA.

INDEMNITY BILL ADOPTED.

Passage of a Bill to Protect the King Against the Exercise of Arbitrary Power During the War.

BERLIN, Monday, Sept. 10—A. M.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill to indemnify the King for acting without the assent of the Diet in the matter of the budget and army supplies previous to the war with Austria. The bill passed unanimously.

Financial Proposals Rejected—The Loan Reduced by One-half.

BERLIN, Monday, Sept. 10—A. M.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the Government proposal for an issue of sixty millions of Treasury notes, and adopted in its stead an amendment authorizing the issue of thirty millions, payable in one year from their date.

Reported Resignation of the King of Saxony in Favor of his Son.

BERLIN, Monday, Sept. 10—A. M.

It is reported here that the King of Saxony has decided to resign in favor of his son.

FRANCE.

THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

A Circular on the Subject Expected from the Emperor.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 10.

It is announced that a circular may be soon expected from the Emperor, wherein he will take ground emphatically against the violent settlement of the European questions growing out of the recent wars.

AUSTRIA.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

Austria Waking Up to the Importance of Reorganizing Her Army.

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 10.

Austria is about to introduce extensive reforms in the organization of her army.

ITALY.

THE SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE.

Slow Progress--Financial Affairs the Obstacle to Settlement.

FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 10.

The Conference between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Italy progresses slowly. The financial question has not yet been settled.

Disbandment of the Italian Army--A Telegraphic and Postal Convention.

FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 10.

The Italian Government has issued a decree which disbands 58,000 men of the Italian army. Austria has invited Italy to send plenipotentiaries to meet others appointed by Austria, for the purpose of adopting measures for the improvement of telegraph and post intercourse between the two countries.

SAXONY.

Loyalty and Independence.

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 10.

The *Gazette* of to-day publishes a largely signed declaration in favor of loyalty and independence by the Saxons.

THE DUCHIES.

The Army on a Peace Footing.

BERLIN, Monday, Sept. 10.

The number of troops in the Duchies have been ordered to be immediately reduced to a peace footing.

RUSSIA.

REVOLT IN DAGHESTAN.

Rumor that the Daghestanians had Repudiated the Czar's Authority.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 9.

It is said that all the tribes of Daghestan have revolted against the authority of the Czar.

TURKEY.

Political Disturbances—The People of Crete Reject the Sultan's Terms—Revolt Among the Epirotes.

ATHENS, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The Cretans have rejoiced the terms offered them by the Turkish Government, and continue their revolt.

The Epirots (inhabitants of Epirus) also claim their freedom from Turkey, and have abandoned their habitations and taken to the hills.

SPAIN.

THE QUEEN AND THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

Rumors that the Late Queenly Visits at Biarritz were of Political Significance.

MADRID, Monday, Sept. 10.

The papers state that the recent visit of the Queen of Spain to the Empress EUGENE, at Biarritz, was of a political nature.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RUMOR ABOUT LORD STANLEY.

It is Rumored that He is to Take Lord Cowley's Place at Paris.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 10.

Lord STANLEY is spoken of as the probable successor of Lord COWLEY as British Ambassador to France.

A British California Bank.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 10.

The directors of the British California Bank are urged to wind up the affairs of the institution.

A Brig from New-York in Distress.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 10.

The brig *Ortelius*, Capt. VALHOFF, from New-York Aug. 11, has arrived at an English port leaky.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 10.

COTTON.

The market is steady, with sales of 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13d. ℔ lb.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 10.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for Breadstuffs is firm. The weather is not so favorable for the crops.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 10.

PROVISIONS.

The market for Provisions is generally unchanged.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 10.

The Money market rules steady. Consols are quoted at 89½ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 10.

The quotations of American Securities are as follows:

United States Five-Twenties	72¼
Illinois Central Railroad	78¼
Erie Railway	45

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival of the City of Paris.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Sept. 10.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, from New-York 1st inst., arrived at this port to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

Ship Cultivator.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 10.

Ship *Cultivator*, Capt. RUSSELL, from New-York Aug. 18, arrived at this port to-day.

BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the China at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 10.

The steamship *China*, Capt. HOCKEY, from Liverpool Sept. 1, at noon, and Queenstown on the 2d, arrived here this morning with 45 Halifax and 178 Boston passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIAN SPRITE WALKING AGAIN.

A Fluster about Irish Raids upon Canada—Bellona Invoked—Voice of the Press.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The threatened Fenian invasion of Canada and the active military preparations to meet it are prominent topics. The dispatch of three regiments to Canada is fully confirmed. The steamers *Tamara* and *Brontes* would proceed to Queenstown in a very few days and embark the Fifty-third and Sixty-first Regiments of infantry for Quebec. The Thirteenth Hussars are also reported as under orders for Canada, and the *Morning Post* thinks it possible that still another cavalry regiment will proceed to Canada as rapidly as possible.

The *Daily Telegraph* says Canada is on the brink of another and much more serious invasion.

The *Times* remarks: "Nobody supposes the Fenians are going to conquer Canada; but the contemplated movement is throwing some heavy expenses on the colony, and making some demands on the Government at home."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that two gunboats lately added to the list of the Royal Navy on Canada waters, were purchased on the spot, and are manned by officers and men from the ship *Aurora*.

The *Times* notices as especially satisfactory the fact that the Colonial Government has now undertaken obligations which should have been discharged by the late Admiralty, and placed gunboats on the lakes and rivers. A good flotilla of these vessels will furnish the colony with the best possible defence on the American frontier, just as the absence of the East Squadron would provide the enemy with the greatest opportunities for mischief. Four boats, hastily equipped, but manned and armed from the Queen's ships, are already engaged in the service. Three gunboats, too, from England, have now, we are told, arrived at Kingston.

The *Daily Telegraph* says three additional batteries of artillery were dispatched to Canada, in prudent anticipation of the emergency which has now arisen.

A Prospective Royal Alliance.

It is rumored that the King of Greece has offered himself as a suitor for Princess LOUISE of England.

Distinguished Ambassador to Greece.

It is rumored that Mr. GLADSTONE has gone to Athens at the request of the Queen, to ascertain the position of the affairs and prospects of Greece.

Galvanizing of Rebel Bonds.

The *Daily News* of the 31st, in its city article, says: "The Confederate bonds, which of late have been altogether neglected, were in demand to-day at an advance; they opened at 4¼ and closed at 4½ and 5-12. It is surmised that accounts may have arrived favorable to the Philadelphia Convention, and the consequent return of the Southern States to Congress. It is difficult, however, to see how the prospects of the bondholders can thereby be improved, since the absolute condition has been made and agreed to that the war debt of the South should be totally repudiated."

THE LATE WAR.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Formal Exchanges on the 31st of August—Some of the Main Points of the Agreement.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The official exchange of the Austrian and Prussian peace treaty took place at Prague on the 30th ult. The text of the treaty would be published at Berlin and Vienna Sept. 1. A Berlin dispatch says: "Binding declarations of adhesion having been received from all the States invited by Prussia, further preliminary steps were being everywhere taken for the actual completion of the North German Confederation.

With reference to the incorporation of newly acquired territories, a commission is about to be appointed, composed of the chief officers of the adminstrative departments, who will draw up a plan for assimilating the constitutional arrangements of the annexed States to those of Prussia. As soon as the Prussian Parliament has adopted the annexation bill, the preliminary regulation for the administrative arrangement of those States will be immediately introduced. The Peace Treaty, it is said, contains an article relative to the Elbe Duchies, stipulating that Prussia shall continue to pay all pensions granted by Austria to the Holstein officials; that Austria shall hand to Prussia four hundred and fifty thousand Danish thalers belonging to the Holstein finances, and that no Holstein official shall be called to account for reasons connected with past events.

FRANCE.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

The Emperor's Note to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 2.

Imperial decrees, dated the 1st of September, have been published to-day, appointing the Marquis DE MOUSTIER Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, whose resignation has been tendered and accepted. The functions of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will, however, be carried on, *ad interim*, by M. DE LAVALETTE.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has been named member of the Privy Council.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter, dated yesterday, to the late Minister for Foreign Affairs:

MY DEAR L. DROUYN DE LHUYS: I deeply regret that circumstances oblige me to accept your resignation. In relinquishing, however, your coöperation, I am desirous to give you a proof of my esteem by naming you a member of the Privy Council. This new post will possess the advantage of not breaking off those relations which your enlightenment and devotion to myself and my dynasty have rendered precious to me.

VENETIA.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE SETTLEMENT.

Austrian Commissioners to Have Supervision of the Transfer of Public Property—Letter from the Emperor Napoleon.

By virtue of a treaty signed Aug. 24, between France and Austria, for regulating the cession of Venetia, the transfer of fortresses and territory, belonging to Lombardo-Venetia, will be effected by an Austrian Commissioner, who will hand them over to the French Commissioner, who will arrange with the Venetian authorities for giving up possession, and the population will be called upon to choose their future destinies.

On the 11th of August the Emperor NAPOLEON wrote as follows to the King of Italy:

"I have learned with pleasure that your Majesty agrees to the armistice and peace preliminaries signed by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. It is, therefore, probable that an era of peace and tranquillity is about to open up for Europe. Your Majesty is aware that I accepted the offer of Venetia to avoid useless bloodshed. My intention was always to restore it to herself in order that Italy might be free from the Alps to the Adriatic, and mistress of her own destinies. Venetia will soon be able to express her wishes by means of universal suffrage. Your Majesty will acknowledge that in these circumstances the influence of France was again exercised in favor of humanity and the influence of the people."

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

INCIDENTS OF DIPLOMATIC SKIRMISHING.

Manteuffel's Mission and his Delicate Operations—The Czar Courting Prussian Favor—Evacuations—Movements of Troops—Newspapers Seized.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The *Journal*, St. Petersburgh, states that the mission of Gen. MANTEUFFEL to Prussia was caused by the proposal of the Prussian Government to the neutral Powers that they should participate in the territorial changes which are being effected in Germany. This proposition did not meet with any support from other European Governments. The Russian Government, therefore, refrained from taking any further decision in the question, but at the same time reserved the right of Prussia as a great Power, as well as her full liberty of action.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia stipulates that neither Austrian nor Prussian officials shall be punished for having incurred the displeasure of their Governments by their attitude during the war.

The evacuation of Bohemia will be completed by Sept. 18. The army of the Maine will continue to occupy for a time its present position.

Both Bavarian Chambers, on the 30th, approved the treaty of peace between Bavaria and Prussia.

The chief headquarters of the Italian army are transferred to the Spa near Padua, and immediately on the Peace Treaty being signed, the Italian Government would commence the reduction of the army. Sept. 5 is spoken of for the evacuation of Venice and the Quadrilateral by the Austrians.

The Emperor of Austria, on account of the unsatisfactory state of the finances, ordered the amount fixed for Court expenditures next year to be reduced from seven and a half to five million florins.

A large portion of the Imperial retinue had been dismissed and other measures of retrenchment adopted.

On account of a letter published in the *Unita Italiana* of Aug. 24, by MAZZINA, attacking the Italian Government, the seizure and prosecution of that journal had been ordered.

THE REVOLT IN CANDIA.

Origin and Progress of the Insurrection.

A letter from Syria, dated Aug. 16, published in the Paris *Moniteur*, gives the following account of the origin and progress of the movement in Candia:

The news to the 5th August which we receive from the Island of Candia is not without a certain amount of gravity. About four months ago, as is well known, the Christians, who are all of the Greek race, assembled peacefully, and without arms, and addressed a petition to the Sultan asking for the abolition of onerous taxes, and the introduction of certain ameliorations in the condition of the roads, the schools, the hospitals and the mode of election of the *démogérontes*, or municipal magistrates of the districts. The Grand Vizier, in the name of the Sublime Porte, sent on the 19th of July the reply of the government to the Governor-General. This document, while blaming the conduct of the inhabitants, and urging them to dissolve the assembly of the delegates if they did not wish to be compelled to do so by force, recalls the generous measures of which Crete has several times been the object, and maintains the payment of the taxes imposed with the object of meeting the deficit of the Imperial treasury. The Pacha having acquainted the delegates with the resolutions adopted at Constantinople, the members of the Central Committee assembled on July 20 at Prosnero, in the canton of Apocorona, addressed to the Grand Vizier a reply, in which they profess respectful fidelity to the Sultan, while complaining that he has not redressed their grievances, especially as regards the administration of justice, religious equality, the municipal elections, and the interdiction of the Greek language in the law courts. The Committee sent their reply to the Grand Vizier through the Governor-General, who refused to receive it, and they at the same time addressed to the Christians of the island a proclamation, informing them that the Porte had refused their requests, and considered them as rebels, and calling upon them after invoking the assistance of the protecting powers and informing the foreign Consuls to defend themselves, their interests and their rights. As might have been expected, the Governor-General immediately enjoined the members of the Assembly and all who form part of the groups to disperse and retire to their homes. In addition to the Ottoman forces the Porte, in expectation of disorders, has had recourse to Egyptian troops, and the Viceroy has sent about 5,000 men, under the orders of SAIM PACHA, who are occupying the village of Armenous, not far from the spot where the Christians are encamped. The Turks, established in the interior of the country, are proceeding to the towns such as Canea, Retino and Candia, in which there are garrisons. The Greeks, on the other hand, are concentrating in the mountain defiles, which afford a refuge difficult to invade, and with which they are thoroughly acquainted. The Cretons have moreover adopted a flag upon which is a representation of the Saviour; but it is to be hoped that it will not be stained with blood, notwithstanding the warlike ardor which animates certain of the tribes.

The Steamer Concordia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 10.

The steamer *Concordia*, from New-Orleans for Boston, short of coal, put into Norfolk yesterday, and sailed this morning.

Sailing of the China for Boston.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 10.

The steamship *China* sailed for Boston at 1:30 o'clock to-day, where she will be due to-morrow evening.

The Steamship China at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, from Liverpool the 1st, *via* Queenstown the 2d inst., arrived at this port at 8:30 this morning.

MAINE ELECTION.

Large Increase in Republican Majorities — Re-Election of Congressman Lynch in the First District—Chamberlain Elected Governor by a Nearly Thirty Thousand Majority.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 10—8:30 P. M.

The State Election was held to-day. The following returns have been received:

Portland—LYNCH, (Rep.) for Congress, 2,753; SWEAT, (Dem.,) 1,253; Republican majority, 1,500. The following is the vote of 1864: LYNCH, 2,757; SWEAT, 1,781; Republican majority then, 976—being a net gain of 524. The aggregate vote is 532 less than in 1864.

Bath gives CHAMBERLAIN, (Rep.,) for Governor, 800 majority, against 564 last year.

Cape Elizabeth—CHAMBERLAIN (Rep.) 105 majority, against 82 last year.

Bangor—CHAMBERLAIN (Rep.) 946 majority, against 79 last year.

Yarmouth—CHAMBERLAIN 74 majority, against 57 last year.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 10—9 P. M.

A large procession, with music and fireworks, is now marching up Congress-street, the bands playing "Oh, Dear! What can the Matter be?" The Republicans are immensely jubilant.

The following is the vote for Governor in some of the principal towns:

Towns.	Chamberlain, Rep.	Pillsbury, Dem.	Towns.	Chamberlain, Rep.	Pillsbury, Dem.
Bath	1,137	237	Brunswick	530	263
Lewiston	1,193	263	Topsham	206	98
Bangor	1,847	868	Saco	612	357
Cape Elizabeth	291	286	Falmouth	216	175
Camden	413	333	Paris	449	208
Gorham	421	264	Scarborough	133	254
Kenebunkport	286	281	Westbrook	594	544
Kennebunk	359	202	Norway	273	151
Bridgeton	391	218	Minot	259	127
Yarmouth	259	185	Bethel	367	201
Cumberland	158	154	Kittery	345	304
Auburn	716	277	Elliot	191	218
Eastport	312	118	Work	280	284

Thirty-two towns give CHAMBERLAIN 13,266 and PILLSBURY 7,525. Republican majority 5,741. The same towns last year gave CONY, Republican, 9,411, and HOWARD, Democrat, 5,134—a Republican majority of 4,277. This is a net Republican gain of 1,464. The aggregate vote this year in these towns is 6,246 more than last year.

The Portland vote, not yet complete, adds 1,500 Republican majority to these figures.

Fifteen towns in the First District give LYNCH, Republican, for Congress, a gain of 1,297. This is the weakest Republican district.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10—9:30 P. M.

Ten towns in the Second District give PERHAM, Republican, 3,033 majority, against 2,238 last year—being a net gain of 795.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 11—1 A. M.

Two hundred and nine towns give CHAMBERLAIN, Republican, 49,599; PILLSBURY, Democrat, 28,442. Republican majority, 21,136. The same towns voted last year: CONY, 38,238; HOWARD, 21,428. Republican majority, 16,800.

The Republican net gain is therefore 4,327. These towns comprise two-thirds of the State. The aggregate vote of the State last year was 82,000. The towns to hear from last year gave 26,392 votes, and if they give an increased vote in the same ratio as those received, the total vote of the State will be 112,000.

The towns to be heard from last year gave a Republican majority of 6,012. If this is increased in the same ratio as those received, the majority will be 29,000, or a Republican net gain of 6,000 votes.

All but four towns in the First District give LYNCH, Rep. 13,566, and SWEAT, Dem. 9,663. LYNCH's majority 3,903. The four towns to be heard from gave LYNCH last year a majority of 100, which, with the presumptive gain, will give him a clean 4,000 majority against 2,528 in 1864, or a net gain of 1,472, or more than 50 per cent.

In the Second District, PERHAM's majority is estimated at 6,000.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

In the Third District, BLAINE's majority is 6,200.

In the Fourth District, PETERS' majority is 5,000.

In the Fifth District, PIKE's majority is 4,800.

The Republican gain over the Congressional districts of 1864 will be about 10,000.

It is unnecessary to say that the State Senate will be all Republican.

The House of Representatives will be almost all Republican, and the Republican county officers are probably elected in every county.

We are under great obligations to Messrs. JAMES S. BEDLOW and JAMES G. SMITH, Superintendents of the American Telegraph Company, for throwing open the lines gratuitously throughout the State, and giving us full and reliable returns from every quarter.

TENNESSEE.

Theft in the Recorder's Office—Postponement of the City Election—Cholera.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Sept. 10.

The Recorder's books, containing one thousand signed certificates for registered voters were abstracted from Dr. DORRIS' office while the employes were temporary absent.

The city election to be held this month will not take place in consequence.

Seven new cases of cholera and three deaths are reported to-day.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO INDIANAPOLIS.

Scenes and Incidents by the Way—Speeches at and from the Distinguished Party—A Terbulent Crowd at Indianapolis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 10—7:30 A. M.

THE PARTY LEAVE ST. LOUIS.

The Presidential party were escorted to the railroad station by a detachment of United States troops, under the orders of Major-Gen. HANCOCK, and soon thereafter the train was under way for Indianapolis, a distance of 262 miles.

BUNKER HILL—9:30 o'clock.

A salute was fired. The President, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretary SEWARD and Secretary WELLES were severally introduced and cheered. Cheers were also given for the reunion of the thirty-six States. A basket of choice fruit, decorated with flowers, was handed to the President. The note accompanying it read as follows:

"Mrs. CARLISLE's compliments to ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States. May he live to see the Union restored in spirit and in truth, and may he always, as heretofore, have the courage and firmness to veto every measure antagonistic to that object and incompatible with the prosperity of the whole country and his own race.

BUNKER HILL, Ill., Sept. 10, 1866."

The usual introductions, applause, and three cheers for the entire Union by the entire crowd.

MATTOON—1:30 o'clock.

Here there were proceedings similar to those above mentioned. The President, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretary SEWARD and Secretary WELLES were presented to the people at intermediate points. Notwithstanding it has been raining since we left St. Louis, large numbers of persons have gathered at the various stations.

CHARLESTON, 2:10 P. M.

The demonstration here was large. The President was the recipient of two large bouquets.

A SPECIAL WELCOME TO GEN. GRANT.

PARIS, 3:15 P. M.

The largest crowd we have seen since we left St. Louis was at this town. The most distinguished of the party were introduced and warmly received with cheers. The people in a similar manner expressed their love for a Union of thirty-six States, and their respect for a President of thirty-six States, HON. JOHN HOGAN having proposed the cheering. A transparency was prominent in the crowd, bearing the words: "Welcome to U. S. GRANT, Colonel Twenty-first Illinois Infantry." When the General appeared on the platform the crowd greeted him with the wildest plaudits. This has been the case everywhere. It was at Paris that Gen. GRANT raised one of his companies.

TERRE HAUTE, 4:10 P. M.

The train halted here for a few minutes. Thousands of people had congregated, notwithstanding the rain was falling at the time. Many were on horseback. Among the transparencies was one with the following inscriptions: "There are no dead States." "The boys in blue fought that all men might live." On the reverse side was the representation of two negroes and the words "Not to be natural pets."

Mr. EZRA REED struggled through the crowd to the platform, where he wanted to present a welcome from those who endorsed his policy, stating that he was struggling as a statesman to restore peace and fraternal feeling throughout all the land.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS AT TERRE HAUTE.

The President returned his heartfelt and profound thanks for this warm welcome. He did not look upon it as a tribute to him, but to the occasion and to the importance of the questions involved. We had just passed through a perilous and fiery ordeal. We have just come out of a rebellion, and now the duty develves upon you and the Government to restore peace and the Constitution to a people recently divided. The cry comes up, What shall be done? The great object in suppressing the rebellion was to recover peace and to uphold the doctrine that no States have a right to secede, they all being States of this Union; and, now that the rebellion in the South is suppressed, there is a cry at the other end of the line that the Union is dissolved and shall not be reunited. The President and his public course were known to all from his messages and acts; therefore it was not necessary to here state it. I come, he said, in the name of the Constitution. [Cheers.] I come with the flag of the country, not with twenty-five, but thirty-six States. Who in this vast assembly would stretch forth his impious arm and strike from the flag one or all the States? [Cries of "None," "Never."] According to the great Republican principle. there shall be no taxation without representation. [Cheers.] We say then all the States should be represented and taxed on a common principle and participate in the affairs of the Government. [Cheers.] On no other principle can the Government be preserved. [Cheers.] Then, my fellow countrymen, I stand here to-day as I did in the midst of the rebelion; and I call upon you to rally to the support of the country, for the time has come—the rebellion having been suppressed which threatened the dissolution of the Union—when we must decide whether the Constitution shall be obliterated or rubbed out, and a consolidated government established in its place. [Cries of "No; never!"] This is the issue before the American people. The time has come when we must say whether or not we will continue to be governed by the Constitution of our fathers which they established a Government of limited and defined powers. We say to all of you, let the Constitution be preserved as our fathers made and handed it down to us. In conclusion, he again expressed his thanks for this spontaneous and hearty welcome.

When the President concluded cheer after cheer was given, and there was much enthusiasm. A basket of bouquets was handed up for distribution among the distinguished excursionists.

Gen. GRANT was introduced by Gen. STEWART and wildly applauded. Other introductions followed.

A delegation of citizens of Indianopolis came on board to escort the party to that city.

GREENCASTLE, 6 P. M.

Here were at least four thousand people, who were extremely enthusiastic. The President, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, and others, were severally introduced. The applause was terrific. The President was repeatedly cheered, and so especially was Gen. GRANT. Everybody joined in full chorus. A stand had been erected, with the motto: "Welcome to the President and his distinguished escort." The citizens expected the President would mount the stand and make a speech, but time did not allow. They cheered and shouted repeatedly as the train resumed its way, the President standing on the platform and acknowleding the compliment with bows and the waving of his hat.

We also passed other places on the road where the party were cheered.

AT THE CAPITAL OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS—1:15 P. M.

There were thousands of excited spectators at the railroad station. It was with extreme difficulty that the crowd could reach the carriages. After this severe labor had been accomplished, they moved in the direction of the Bates House, where quarters had been prepared for them, escorted by political associates and others bearing torches, variegated lanterns and transparencies. Thousands of persons were gathered round the hotel, cheering the excursionists as they passed, and intermingling cries for JOHNSON and GRANT, those for the latter preponderating. In a very short time the President was introduced by Gen. MEREDITH from the portico of the hotel, while many cheered for him, and others called for GRANT. The confusion was almost deafening. Secretary SEWARD and Secretary WELLS were next introduced, the spectators applauding them. Gen. GRANT next appeared, and before he was introduced was greeted with general acclamation, which was loud and long continued.

Admiral FARRAGUT was introduced and greeted with general applause, as was also Maj. Gen. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky. Gen. RAWLINGS was introduced as Chief of Gen. GRANT's Staff, which secured him a full share of the tumultous honors.

The President again went to the portico in company with Gen. MEREDITH, who, amid the wild confusion from thousands of throats in the streets, addressed him as follows:

GEN. MEREDITH'S REMARKS.

MR. PRESIDENT: In behalf of the National Union men and the great body of the people of Indiana I welcome you and the distinguished gentlemen who accompany you to the Capital of our State. This duty to me is a pleasant one, and it is doubly so when I look around me and see men here assembled of all shades of party. It is right and just that a grateful people should thus assemble to do you honor not only as Chief Magistrate, but as a man. In the great, terrible contest through which our country has passed, you were tried, as it were, in an ordeal of fire, and you stood firm by the old flag and the Union and the Constitution. With us here on that trying hour to be for the Union was to be on the side of personal safety and quiet; but in your State it was otherwise. There to be loyal was unsafe and dangerous; there to be faithful to the Constitution was to put your life in danger. Yet amid the storms you were faithful to the Constitution; true and faithful then and now. Slandered, abused and maligned by the enemies of the Union then as now, you did not, and I know you will not, falter in the discharge of the great trust confided to you. It affords me pleasure, Mr. President, to assure you that the great body of the people of Indiana approve your plan for the restoration of the Union. It is plain, simple and just; to attempt to adopt and carry out the other plan submitted for restoration is to prevent union and perpetuate power in the hands of men who shape the legislation of the country against the poor and middle class for the benefit of the rich. In you the people have a true and faithful friend and servant. Upon you in this trying hour they rely. God sparing you, the people feel they will pass safely through the great crisis, and that the heritage of civil and religious liberty will be transmitted to those who come after us. The prayers of countless thousands go up daily to the throne of God that your precious life may be spared at least until your great work of the restoration of the Union shall be fully accomplished. The people are in earnest, and you above all other men in the land may confide in them and trust them. They feel that you are one of them. I will detain you no longer. This vast multitude came to see and hear you, not me. Again, Mr. President, allow me to welcome you to Indiana, and, on behalf of the people of Indiana, I extend to you a heartfelt hoosier welcome.

Gen. MEREDITH again introduced the President, who was received with a few groans, huzzas for JOHNSON, cries for Gen. GRANT, and some rude remarks. The President said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: [Cries for GRANT.] It is not my intention [Cries of "Stop," "Go on"] to make a long speech. If you give me your attention for five minutes [Cries of "Go on;" "No, no; we want nothing to do with traitors," "GRANT, GRANT," "JOHNSON," and groans,] I would like to say to this crowd here to-night, [Cries of "Shut up; we don't want to hear from you, JOHNSON! GRANT! JOHNSON! GRANT! GRANT!"]

The President paused a few moments, and then retired from the balcony.

Hon. DAVID KILGORE went to the portico to try his power of persuasion. "Keep order," he said, "for one moment! Hear me!" ["No! No!" Cries for GRANT and groans.] "Let me appeal to you, citizens of Indianapolis and Indiana!"

The confusion still continued. "Let me appeal to you again!" but the crowd were unrelenting and would not be quiet. The gentlemen retired from the portico and the excursionists went to their dinner. The disturbers in the crowd continued to groan and make other distracting noises. Some disturbances occurred with lamentated results. Pistol shots were fired, by which one man was wounded in the eye and another in the knee. According to the best informational obtainable a Marshal on horseback was seen riding along the line of march and evidently giving directions, as the men soon thereafter stretched out their ranks. Persons were observed knocking down with clubs several of the transpaencies, one of which bore the inscription: "JOHNSON, welcome—the President." The holder of this transparency was thrown down and a shot fired at him. A friend came to his relief and fired at the assailant. At least a dozen or more shots were fired in quick succession.

The result is that one man was shot in the heart and several wounded.

The President received a few friends and retired to bed at an early hour.

The crowd finally dispersed from before the hotel at about 10 o'clock, at which time the city was quiet.

NEW YORK.

THE ALBANY CONVENTION.

Carnival of Delegates—Unprecedented Crowds—Inklings of Opinions, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 10—10 P. M.

The delegates to the Conservative Union Convention which meets here to-morrow, have been pouring into the city this P. M. and evening, from all points of the compass, and at the present writing (midnight) most of their names have been registered at the Delavan or Stanwix Hall.

They are accompanied by a lobby delegation quite as numerous and a good deal more noisy than the regular Representatives.

There has been a good deal of informal caucusing and interchange of sentiment during the morning, which has resulted in settling some things definitely and more things indefinitely.

There has probably never been a Convention held where the programme was less cut and dried beforehand than this, and most of the delegates who came here thinking they had a sure thing will retire to their cots to-night in a chaotic state of mind.

So far as it is possible to prognosticate the doings of the Convention, the proceedings will be somewhat in the following order:

The body will meet in Tweddle Hall, at 12 o'clock, precisely, when the assembly will be called to order by PETER CAGGER, who will pay an appropriate tribute to the deceased Chairman of the State Central Committee, DEAN RICHMOND. The temporary Chairman will be Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH.

On the call of the roll there will be contested delegations from New-York and Brooklyn, but they will be disposed of without much trouble. NELSON J. WATERBURY is here with a full delegation, representing the Democratic Union organizatin of New-York, but he does not expect to be admitted, and will not be disappointed. The same may be said of what is called the National organization of Brooklyn. The delegation from all other parts of the State are unchanged and harmonious. They are generally composed in nearly equal parts of Democrats and Republicrns, and manifest a liberal spirit, so far as party feeling is concerned, which promises well for the character of the ticket to be nominated as well as for its success.

As to the nominee for Governor, since the trains came in from the West, the contest is practically narrowed down to the names of DIX and HOFFMAN. There has been an unexpected rise in DIX stock during the evening which is thought by some to insure his nomination beyond a doubt.

Judicial Districts are found to be nearly unanimous for DIX, and several other northern and western district send delegates instructed to vote for him. The New-York delegation will vote on the first ballot at least for HOFFMAN, as instructed; but failing to secure their man a majority, will go for DIX.

The Brooklyn delegation will go for MURPHY first, and SLOCUM next. Richmond County is for MURPHY. The Fifth Judicial District will go on the first ballot for W. F. ALLEN. The friends of SLOCUM claim that he will get as high as fifty votes on the first ballot, but no one expects he will get the nomination, which, as before stated, will be either DIX or HOFFMAN.

The nominee for Lieutenant-Governor will depend on the candidate for Governor. If it be DIX, Judge STRIKEY, of Onuda, stands the best chance; if HOFFMAN, R. H. PRIME, of Albany, or Judge CORNSTOCK, of Wyoming.

For Canal Commissioner, the names of W. W. WRIGHT, of Geneva, and Col. TRACY, of Tioga, are the only prominent ones, the choice being dependent on the nominee for Governor, whether he be a Republican or Democrat.

The only names thus far mentioned in connection with State Prison Inspector are Col. ANDREWS, of Franklin, and Col. SAMMONS, of Montgomery.

The election of permanent Chairman of the Convention has been postponed till to-morrow forenoon.

The resolutions will be brief and mainly confined to an indorsement of the President's policy as set forth in the Philadelphia Convention. Matters of State policy will not be made an issue, though they may be alluded to. SAM. J. TILDEN, SANFORD E. CHURCH, MANTON MARBLE, and one or two others, are mentioned as the constructors of the platform.

Among the prominent Republicans here are Thurlow Weed, George E. Babcock, of Erie; Mayor Richardson, of Oswego; Wm. E. Dart, of St. Lawrence; Col. Fallet, of Chicago; P. H. Eagen, of the Syracuse *Standard*; Gideon Reynolds, of Rensselaer; Senator Thomas Murphy, Palmer V. Kellogg, Alexander B. Williams, of Wayne; V. W. Smith, of Syracuse, and George King, who is on his way to the State Fair.

The only one of the candidates for Governor present is Senator MURPHY, of Brooklyn.

Among the Democratic delegates and lobby men are Judge PRATT of Syracuse, JOHN A. GREEN, JOHN C. MATHER, Gen. NIVENS, A. OAKEY HALL and Surrogate TUCKER. Gov. SEYMOUR is sick, and will not be present.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 10.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which is to meet here to-morrow, are arriving by every train, and the hotels are already nearly full. The attendance of outsiders, including a number of prominent Conservative Republicans, is large.

Of those already here a large majority are apparently for JOHN T. HOFFMAN, of New-York, for Governor.

The headquarters of the Tammany delegation are at the Delevan House, and they are making all the capital they can for their candidate.

Gen. DIX is spoken of by some of the Western delegates. But the only prominent candidate besides HOFFMAN, is Senator HENRY C. MURPHY. It is claimed that he was DEAN RICHMOND's candidate and that there would be no doubt of his nomination were the leader alive. Several of the leading men from the interior are warmly for him, urging that he has earned the nomination by past, public and party services. But if the New-York delegation act steadily for HOFFMAN, his nomination seems almost certain.

Mr. WEED and his friends and certain prominent Democrats favor the nomination of ROBERT H. PRUYN, of this city, late Minister to Japan, for Lieutenant-Governor. Judge COMSTOCK, of Wyoming, also a Republican, is likewise mentioned for this nomination.

For Canal Commissioner, the candidates are WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, of Geneva, and E. P. ROSS, of Auburn.

Several names are mentioned for Inspector of State Prisons, but as yet none of them seem to have any particular strength.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 10—Evening.

As the delegates from the western part of the State arrive, the feeling in favor of the nomination of Gen. DIX for Governor grows stronger, but still his chances look slim. Those opposing him, while admitting that he would draw more Republican votes than any other man, contend that such gain would be more than counterbalanced by the opposition of Democrats, who will not forget his course toward Gov. SEYMOUR. It is claimed that Mr. WEED is for him, and failing in his nomination, will advocate the nomination of Senator MURPHY; but Mr. MURPHY's friends do not feel over confident of this. Mr. HOFFMAN's chances continue to appear best, but several of the leaders outside of the City are quietly operating in another direction, and JOHN MORRISSEY's presence in his favor does not seem to add to his strength.

At a meeting of the State Committee at the Delavan House to-night, the following, introduced by JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from the scene of his labors DEAN RICHMOND, the honored Chairman of this Committee, not less highly valued as a leader than beloved as a friend, and

Whereas, His untimely decease has afflicted us with a sense of great individual and public loss; and

Whereas, It is due alike to the exalted, personal position and merits of the deceased, and to the sentiments of his survivors in this committee, that they make a suitable expression of their sense of this great bereavement; therefore,

Resolved, That in the demise of DEAN RICHMOND, this Committee mourns the loss of a genial and valued friend, whose heart was ever open to deeds of kindness and unobtrusive charity; of a high-minded, patriotic and sagacious counselor, and of a public man, unselfish, possessing great influence and untiring energy and zeal.

Resolved, That in the critical hour of a people's destiny, the loss of his great energy, indomitable will, large influence, unselfish and sagacious counsels and undoubted purity of purpose, is not a mere personal or partisan loss, but a grave State and national calamity.

Resolved, That in the career of this great commoner, rising as he did from the humblest position by his own unaided merit and intrinsic force of character, to a power and influence which no endowment of office could well enhance, we recognize a practical illustration of the superior excellence and beneficence of our free institutions, and we are admonished to the utmost fidelity to the Constitution and Union, which, as an individual, he loved to defend, and to which, as a public man, he was devoted.

Resolved, That we tender to the surviving members of his family the assurance of our profound sympathy in this great bereavement, and to the people who loved to confide in and honor him, our condolence for the great public calamity.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Committee be and he hereby is directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions, duly engrossed, to the family of the deceased, as a memorial of our sympathy in their private bereavement and our sense of the public, and that he cause the same to be published in the papers of the State.

At the same meeting it was also

Resolved, So far as New-York and Kings County are concerned, to issue tickets of admission to the Convention only to the Tammany Hall delegates and the delegation representing the regular organization in Kings.

RETURN OF NEGROES TO LOUISIANA.—The *Planters' Banner*, a paper well informed in regard to affairs in the State, says the negroes are returning to the old plantations all over St. Mary's parish, and that they have been flocking in for the whole of the past year. Once back in their former cabins, they acknowledge, after their weary pilgrimage among strangers and conniving friends, that there's no place like home. The kindly feelings of past years are fast returning. Rid the South of the Freedmen's Bureau, the schoolmarms and the peripatetic newsmongers from the East, and Sambo will reoccupy his normal position as a cultivator of the soil and a confiding dependent of his former friend and master.

FIRE ON THE NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—The Cleveland *Herald* states that there was a narrow escape from an extensive fire on Prospect-street, in that city, on the morning of the 7th inst. A long tank used for heating tar to spread on the new pavement on that street having taken fire and burned fiercely. In close proximity there were many barrels of the stuff scattered on the sidewalk, which, if the fire had reached, would have melted and communicated to the adjoining houses. The alarm was sounded, sand was thrown into the tank, and the steamers soon arrived to prevent the flames from spreading.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR—Sales 1,100 bbls. No. 1 Spring $10 25@$10 50, and 300 bbls. at $11 50@$12 00 for Ohio, and $13 00@$13 50 for White Western Wheat; sales 32,000 bushels No. 2 New Chicago Spring, $1 90; No. 1 held at $2 15; White Canada and Michigan $2 50@$2 90. CORN—Sales 230,000 bushels, opening at 62½c. for No. 2, and 68c. for No. 1; Market quiet but firm; most holders ask 70c. for No. 1. OATS—Sales 12,000 bushels 35½c.; and 12,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago, 37c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. PORK, $35 00. LARD, 20½c. @21c. for City and 21½c. for Western. WHISKY nominal, at $2 28. TIMOTHY SEED, $2 75. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. Receipts—Flour, 12,560 bbls; Wheat, 155,773 bushels; Corn, 566,068 bushels; Oats, 79,169 bushels; Barley, 14,500 bushels; Rye, 18,496. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 23,230 bushels; Corn, 534,250 bushels; Oats, 36,260 bushels.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR active and advanced 15c.@25c. WHEAT advanced 5c.@6c., closing firm at $2@$2 06 for No. 1, and $1 75@$1 82½ for No. 2. CORN active and advanced 1½c.@2c., closed at 54½c. for No. 1. OATS firm at 30½c.@31c. for new, and 27c. for old No. 1; 27c. @27½c. for No. 2 new. HIGHWINES firm. FREIGHTS steady at 9½c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—500 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 244,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat, 362,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR scarce and advanced 25c.@50c. WHEAT $2 05 for No. 1. CORN 52c. OATS firm at 33c. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Corn, 2,300 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR active and higher: trade brands $10 50 @$12 50. WHEAT 5c. higher. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK $32 75@$33. LARD dull. GOLD 146.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR advanced 25c.; good demand; sales 1,300 bbls. at $10 75 for No. 1 Spring, $12 25 for Red Winter; $14 75 for double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 75; supply light. CORN held at 72c.@73c. for No. 1 Illinois. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—400 bbls. Flour, 15,500 bushels Wheat, 70,060 bushels Corn, 4,100 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—634 bbls. Flour, 7,600 bushels Wheat, 21,600 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Monday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT 1c. better on Winter and 4c. on Spring; new White Michigan $2 61; Amber do. $2 50@$2 52; new No. 1 Illinois Spring $2 15@$2 19. CORN ½c. better. at 59½c. for No. 1 Mixed. OATS steady. LAKE FREIGHTS firm, 6½c. by rail and 7c. by steam on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS of the week—18,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—17,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 233,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Sept. 10.

CRUDE TURPENTINE $3 40 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 57½c.@58c. RESIN steady, at $2 50@$2 75 for No. 2; $4@$5 50 for No. 1. TAR, $2 15. COTTON, 28c. for Middling.

THE INDIANS.

Indian Alarms—Treaties With the Red Men and What They are Worth—Feeling of the Whites Toward the Tribes—The Missouri River the Dividing Line of Sentiment—Treachery of the Indians—Their Atrocities—A Fight on the Smoky Hill Route—The Fate of Ambrose—A Man Scalped Alive.

CENTRAL CITY, Colorado, Monday, July 23, 1866.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

It is one of the pleasures of living in Colorado that every now and again a report of Indian barbarities comes along to arouse the adventurer to a sense of what may happen when he is on his way home. The Fall is especially the time for these rumors. The Indians spend the Summer in recovering from their Winter starvation, in hunting and drawing the Government supplies. The latter include not only rations of food, but arms, ammunition and other agreeable things to have on hand. When well primed the redskins divide their forces, leaving the squaws, old men and children in some secluded camp hid away among the bluffs, while the young warriors or "bucks" are on the war-path hunting down such solitary travelers or unguarded emigrant trains as they can find. They care little for sex, age or nationality. All is fish that comes to their nets; every head bears a scalp, and is therefore of equal value in their eyes. They fall with peculiar relish upon the hunters, who, in companies of half a dozen or less, range the buffalo and antelope grounds. They consider this an invasion of their rights, and make it a point to avenge most terribly all such intervention. But it is not at all necessary that the unfortunate victim should be a trespasser on their ground. It is, to them, amply sufficient reason for murder that a man is lonely or a train unprepared. They swoop down at once, and one mangled body or a band of emigrants looking with dismay at their wagons left without a hoof to draw them, is the consequence.

VIOLATION OF TREATIES.

Of course these things are violations of their treaties with the whites, but little care they for that. Their understanding of a treaty is curious. To them treaty-making is a wonderful piece of strategy which enables them to recruit their wasted warriors and find relief from battle, without the danger of a descent by pursuing whites. They have more than once made a treaty the ruse under cover of which a deadly blow was struck. I will give the details of such a manœuvre and its consequences before I finish. It is natural to ask why after such bitter experience the Government will still make treaties with them. That is one of the mysteries of the Indian question. The people out here have their minds pretty well made up about the proper treatment of these "only original" Copperheads. Nothing strikes one more on crossing the Missouri River than the marked change in feeling toward the "sauvages," as our ancestors knew them. East of that river the subject is rarely broached or spoken of only in the "poor Indian" style. But crossing the few hundred yards of that stream makes a decided difference. Indian affairs are often alluded to and always in a decided manner.

SOCIAL DISTURBANCES.

The reason of the change is apparent enough. The people who congregate in the Missouri River towns are either on their way to the mountains or have just returned, or at all events have their trade, their social interest, and after all, their prospects in life connected with the mountains and the active population these high peaks and winding ranges enfold. Very naturally they feel a strong personal interest in all that affects these Western regions, and want to see the Indians held thoroughly in subjection, in order that their business prospects may not be jeoparded, nor their friends live in constant peril. The river towns, too, have had their full share of violence and danger. I have before spoken of the frequent exhibitions of Lynch law in Denver and other Colorado towns in earlier days. In still earlier times, before Pike's Peak was regarded with any other interest than as the highest of the peaks in this region, Atchison, St. Joe and Omaha had gone through like dreadful experiences. A gentleman I met told me he went to Omaha about twelve years ago with his wife and children, and on the evening of his arrival walked out to see the place. Noticing a crowd, he went up, thinking it a good opportunity to learn the habits of the residents. In this he was not mistaken. A miserable wretch, kneeling in abject terror, and with a halter dangling from his neck, was the centre of the assembly. The people stood around, well accustomed to the sight, and with feelings rather of contempt for the victim's pusillanimity than compassion for his fate. My informant after that saw "a hanging" as it is called here, very nearly seven nights in each week as long as he lived there.

HOW TOWNS HAVE SUFFERED.

The towns have suffered too from the Indian jealousies. Once they formed the frontier line of settlements, and each in turn had to withstand the efforts of the savages to dispossess the settlers. Kansas was the home of the Pawnees in former times, the most valorous Indians of the Plains, but now more than decimated and broken in health and spirit. Fire-water and the blighting influence which civilization nearly always exercises upon savage tribes have brought them from the first place to such a position that they call other tribes to their assistance if they want to fight against the Sioux. But the qualities which gave them their old superiority still remain in part, and the Sioux, now *par excellence* the warriors of the Plains, do not like to meet them in any less proportion than five to one. Still they are beaten at times, as in a late instance, when a Pawnee came in and reported a battle with the Sioux and the defeat of his comrades. He had wounds to bear out his story, but it was not entirely believed, for his wounds may be no more than the marks of the wrath of some one from whom he had attempted to steal.

INDIAN CRAFT.

Duplicity is a marked trait of American as of so many other savages. I have spoken of their disregard of treaties, but this is not the only manifestation of this quality. It shows itself in a great part of their economy. It is almost the sole basis of their warfare, the bow and arrow being used only after the way has been prepared by lulling the enemy to quiet with loud declarations of being "peace Indian" and the like. Their mode of fighting consists of surprise and attack by overwhelming numbers. To one who has admired the Red Man with COOPER, and read the thousand tales of his marvellous heroism and carelessness of life which are extant, it is rather melancholy to find that there is nothing he takes such good care of as that same precious red skin. The happy hunting grounds are a very beautiful idea considered from a poetical point of view, but it would be hard now-a-days to find the Indian who cares to visit them. That they have been sometimes noble in forgiveness, and magnificent in confronting torture and death, is not to be doubted if history has any truth. But those occurrences were long ago, and one mark of the Indian's degradation is the indisputable truth that for his main characteristics he is now malicious, greedy, unthankful and anxious only to make the Government support him in idleness. His method of accomplishing this desirable achievement is a tomahawk system of browbeating.

BARBARITIES OF THE RED MEN.

Some of the most noted instances of their barbarity have had their origin in the Indian's idea that treachery is a fair weapon in war. Last year a young man, a messenger on one of the great overland routes, was induced to make a treaty with a few Indians at one of the ranches or stations of the Stage Company. It was not his place to make such treaties, but at the urgent request of four or five savages, who said that they were "peace Indians," and wanted to "make treaty," he wrote out the document. There were a few whites at the ranche, and the paper was signed by both parties. While this was going on, a number of Sioux came up and began to hustle the whites. They kept increasing in numbers, and in rudeness to the little band, crowding close upon them, one of their most dangerous moves, for the superiority of our rifles and accuracy of aim gives the whites a great advantage at a distance, but in a close encounter the active Indian has at least an equal chance. Things began to look threatening to the doomed men, and the young messenger was advised to hurry off; but as he turned to reënter his coach he was shot twice in the back.

The others immediately prepared for defence. Three of them, including a negro, leaped into a buffalo wallow. Buffaloes delight to wallow like pigs in sand or mud, and leave a depression in the earth seven or eight feet in diameter, and perhaps eighteen inches deep. This slight protection was sufficient to enable the three to keep their foes at a distance for a long time. But at length the negro was struck on the head and stunned. Thinking him dead, one of the others threw him out and placed him on the edge of the wallow to serve as a bulwark. Then he thrust his loaded rifle under the hollow of the negro's neck, and could take good aim, while he was himself protected from the cloud of arrows. But at the report of his rifle, the seemingly dead man leaped high in air, and with many an oath scrambled back into the hollow. He had been merely stunned. Just after the fight commenced, a stage filled with passengers from the West came up, and joined their forces to the imperiled whites, the Indians having now been largely reinforced from a body of warriors encamped among the hills near by. Following the usual tactics in such fights, the whites disposed themselves on the crests of the hills in order to keep their savage enemies well in view. This was not done in concert, and they were not in a position to support each other, but each one took his stand as he was pressed by the Indians. Thus perched on the hills surrounded by yelling savages, with arrows and bullets flying around them, each one fought till his sure aim convinced his enemies that they must keep their distance, or until he suffered the dreadful despair of seeing his ammunition fail. The latter misfortune befell AMBROSE, a young "stock-tender" on the road. He had no rifle, but used his revolver with good effect so long as his cartridges held out. The next day more than forty empty cartridges were found on the spot. When at length the last shot had been fired, the Indians rushed in and overmastered him. With two or three strong men grasping each limb, he had little chance of escape. The capture was made toward night and the victim taken toward the river. Some parties of red-skins were seen searching for buffalo "chips," the dried dung of the buffalo, which on the Plains has to serve for fuel, in the absence of wood. With this a small fire was made, a mere mass of glowing coals, and the unfortunate man held on them. With diabolical cruelty, they did not permit death to step quickly in to relieve his sufferings, but after putting him through the most agonizing tortures, they would take him away and lay him on the grass, only to repeat their brutality in a few minutes.

The beleaguered little party were compelled to lie helpless amid a thousand Indians and listen to the screams of their unhappy comrade. The Indians purposely hung around the fire and prevented their seeing the wretched fate of poor AMBROSE, but they could see and hear enough to enable them to judge only too well of the extent of his misfortune. For an hour or more they heard his loud outcries, until at length all was still. They hoped and then believed that all was over, but in the morning found they had been sadly mistaken. Then when they visited the spot they found the miserable man stark and cold indeed, but with his tongue cut out and impaled upon an arrow. They buried the poor mangled remains, and with sad hearts and ominous forebodings for their own fate—so few beset by so many—they took up their way. They marched back and forth for several days, subsisting on bread made from a bag of flour they were fortunate enough to find on the scene of the first attack. They were watched and followed by their enemies for a long distance, frequently headed off and continually harassed, but finally succeeded in getting through in safety.

One of the stopping places on the Smoky Hill route is a rude shanty composed of a hole dug in a steep bank and roofed with poles and turf. In this den two stock-tenders live; near by are still ruder stables for the horses. To this place, forbidding enough, but capable of being defended from the Indians, the party carried an unfortunate young man only eighteen years of age who had been stunned by a shot, and being thought dead by the savages had been scalped. His companions, too, thought him dead, and laying him down, ready for burial, went about other occupations. Their surprise may be imagined at hearing from the supposed candidate for the grave a string of decidedly energetic expressions, signifying that the moment he was well enough he would start out in pursuit of Indians, and hunt them all his life. But when he recovered he seemed to think better of his determination, and consented to be carried back to the States. But he returned disfigured for life, and bears around with him the mark of an experience which men in the Western country declare is a natural consequence of the Government policy toward the Indians.

All this occurred within a year. The horrors related above are not by any means all that the Indians did, but are merely a specimen of many other atrocities performed only because they did not want the Smoky Hill route to be traveled. The people of Denver have not forgotten the mangled bodies brought into their city, and the terrible vengeance that was sworn upon the Indians in consequence. A part of that revenge was administered by Col. CHIVINGTON at Sand Creek, but he did not complete it. All through the Western Territories the people would rejoice to have an Indian war inaugurated of such proportions that they would be warranted in taking the rifle in hand and "cleaning out" the Indians from the Missouri to the mountains. A deep and furious indignation possesses the residents of the mountains. They have experienced too much of the treachery of the Indians to be willing to yield anything of the vengeance they nurture against them.

I have made this communication long enough, but in my next will endeavor to explain further some of the causes of this feeling among the determined mountaineers.

C.

THE ROBBERY OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Danbury and its People—Notes of the Trial of the Robbers and the Witnesses—A Happy Family at the Hotel—Vindication of the Grady Family—Why a Doctor Kept no Memoranda—The Horse Governor—Ride About Danbury—The Express Company Determined not to Compound Felony—A Metropolitan Detective Parting with his Shield, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Friday, Sept. 7, 1866.

Danbury is a lovely little town. It is very much like other New-England towns; it has a great preponderance of females, and it differs from some other towns in that the females are beautiful both in countenance and conduct, and none of them seem as if they would be much embarrassed for want of help, for they can help themselves. They drive into and through the town with great ease and much grace. The town itself is evidently ruled with spirit. It has its gas-works and its water-works, yielding an abundant supply of both gas and water. The streets are beautifully shaded; the houses are plain, neat edifices; the stores are after the pattern of our most modern city civilization, and the churches are without any new external features in their architecture to denote that in ecclesiastical ornamentation Danbury has made any advance beyond its neighbors, whatever it may have done in goodness. The Court-house is a disgrace to the town, or would be to any town; still the fact that it is the Court-house gives it weight, especially when the importance of a case such as that of the Adams Express robbers, is brought to bear on its accommodations.

For two weeks the Court-house has been the institution of the town (Sundays excepted;) intelligent ladies, married and single, young and old, have filled every available seat, beside occupying the bench and crowding the good-natured Judge PARDEE into one corner near the witness-stand and the jury-box. Many of the ladies have taken their stockings into Court and continued knitting, those behind the Bench manipulating their yarn into cloth as busily as those who occupied less conspicuous seats. I thought it a very good example to be set before our "hat-trimmers" and "dressmakers," and "women who don't do anything in particular," who have been here making *alibis* and fools of themselves generally. We who are here can swear an *alibi* any time for the witnesses who have been here for the last week, if our services should be necessary, because we are sure that when they were here they were not in New-York, and that is an *alibi*. The most singular stories are told of some of the witnesses—true stories, the details of which are too coarse for repetition.

Where the detective who had boarded at the house of MATTIE ALLEN's mother-in-law, Mrs. WELLS, in Brooklyn, appeared on the stand to tell what he had seen and heard in that house. ANNIE MARSDEN, a tenth or eleventh rate actress, who was here on the *alibi* enterprise, was very desirous to horsewhip the aforesaid young detective. Such a dramatic or tragic performance in this place would have been entertaining to the people, but whether the redoubtable ANNIE would have received a benefit on the occasion is not quite clear. ANNIE is a spoiled child, who having ran away from home has taken up with the prisoner, JAMES WELLS, for whom she seems to have a "hankering." ANNIE failed in getting the horsewhip, the property-boy not having come to time, and so we missed the sport.

When ALBERT NELLIS, alias Taylor, of the shoplifting persuasion was told that CLARK, the prisoner who was convicted for the Express robbery, at Bridgeport, and who last week revealed the history of the case, would like to see him, he said "I don't want to see him." Of course he did'nt. NELLIS thought that if they could get CLARK sent to the State Prison, that would be the end of the matter, and the guiltiest portion of the gang would be allowed to escape. CLARK did not think that way, and neither did Mr. PINKERTON, the Prince of American detectives. DIGNAN, the pickpocket, who came up here with NELLIS, stopped all night, and finding that his countenance was familiar to some of us who had seen him shown up by Inspector CARPENTER at Police Headquarters, felt constrained to leave suddenly, to the great mortification of the keeper of the Wooster House. DIGNAN had better come back and pay his hotel bill, unless it be, as the learned counsel for MCGUIRE would say, "he had'nt ought to."

These notes of persons who have been here reminds me of one of the most interesting groupings I have seen since last looking in at BARNUM's Happy Family. The scene may be laid at the dinner table in the Wooster House. The persons at table are the Judge, counsel for both sides of the case, the detectives, the prosecuting representative of the Adams Express Company, the representatives of two New-York papers, a dressmaker from New-York who gets $200 a week from a generous-hearted merchant in the city "for nothing," a widow who assumes the name of "Molly Fisher" except when she is busy on *alibi* business, who lives nowhere particularly, who calls the house of Dr. HOLMES, "the great embalmer" in Williamsburgh, her home, although she "don't go there much;" a mechanic who works in a tool shop, but who hasn't done much lately, and who insists that a man who has a mistress is a greater benefactor to society than a man "what is married;" a "gentleman's hat-trimmer" who has not worked at the trimming business lately; a rumseller on the West side of the City who has his "old scores wiped out early on Sunday mornings," and whose gratitude to his regular customers is such that he takes them home to sleep and breakfasts them and dines them next day, as a sort of discount on the bill; then a shoplifter of the curly-headed persuasion with neat little feet squeezed into pretty little boots, and a pickpocket. This is an interesting group of personages and characters to be at one table, and only needed the five prisoners to make it complete. They, however, may be imagined in a cell in the background calling the jailor and guard hard names. The Adams Express Company "carry everything," and on this occasion they have brought together such a variety of elements in a social point of view that I wonder Danbury does not collapse with fear.

The venerable Dr. ROWLAND, of Brooklyn, came here on Friday to testify as to the time when he was called to attend Mrs. MOFFETT, the daughter of Mrs. WELLS, and sister to one of the prisoners, but he failed to remember having been called in on the 6th of January last. He kept no memorandum of his visits. Counsel for the prisoners, Ex-Judge STUART, forgot to bring out the reason why the doctor kept no memorandum of his visits to the Wells family. If he had asked that question he would have elicited the fact that, keeping memorandums of things you don't expect to get paid for is useless, so far as having them for a bill is concerned. The old gentleman never got paid for his services in that family, so he kept no account of what he did for them.

On Thursday night an interesting conflict took place between the friends of the prisoners. Old Mr. GRADY, the father of young GRADY, made a charge against FANNY JONES for calling herself Mrs. GRADY. He said she was a disgrace to the Grady family, and he was going to the priest's to see if she was married to his son, although he did not believe it, unless they were married by some old sailor. FANNY JONES is the friend of GIELY MCGLOYN. That is a piece of information which is not very valuable, except so far as it may have some significance to the family of the Gradys. The conflict referred to was interesting, inasmuch as it brought out warm eulogiums from the various speakers upon each other. They all agreed that Danbury gin was good, and the crowd outside felt complimented. Old GRADY is a tall man and a strong man, (physically;) how he is morally is best told by the alacrity with which he swears an *alibi* for the son he taught to pray.

To-day some lady has placed a bouquet of pure white flowers, thinly interspersed with deep red blossoms, in front of the Judge, as a remembrance to him and the jury to let justice be exalted in this case, and an admonition to the prisoners that though their sins be as scarlet or red as crimson, they (the prisoners, not the sins,) shall be made white as snow. Mr. BEARDSLEY has delivered a succinct analysis of the case, the law bearing upon all its points, and the duties of the Judge and jury in the premises—one of those slow but logical exhibitions of evidence which cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of the jurors as it did to the hearts of the spectators, at the same time that it withered the faces of the prisoners with terror. The beginning of Mr. CHAPMAN's appeal to the jury was unworthy of dignified counsel, and must have disgusted the jury. The Adams Express Company was a despotism, the detectives were pimps, and the jurors, if they convicted the prisoners, would of course expect to be mixed up in the same category. Mr. CHAPMAN's method of reasoning may be powerful with cowards, but with men it is not likely to have much weight. The notice given to the jury by MCGUIRE's counsel was infinitely more sensible—that it was his business to make them believe the story as he told it, if he could. I think that is fair. What the jury will do in the case I do not know, but I do know that the hopes of honest people are invested in the interest of the prosecution.

The people throughout Connecticut—indeed, all through New-England—have learned to like the name of Adams Express. For four years it was the medium through which they were enabled to send delicacies and clothing to brothers and sons in the army; and the soldiers returned like the name of the company, owing to the good offices it performed for them when they were yet on the battle-field or in their tents awaiting the tocsin of battle. In this way the Express Company has friends and well-wishers all over the country. Then the manly determination with which it has performed its duty to justice in the prosecution of the thieves who broke into their car on the 6th of January, and on other occasions, when they might have recovered the property and hushed up the crime, receives, as it deserves, the commendation of all law-abiding and order-loving persons. The Adams Express Company take the very sensible ground that as soon as they compound felonies with robbers or their agents they expect to lose the public confidence, which it holds so strongly now, for they believe that such an example would tend to vitiate their own employes. They stand on this platform unchangeably—that they will never compound a felony, and they will as soon prosecute detectives who obstruct their efforts to bring thieves to justice as any others who may depart from the law.

This last expression of principle reminds me of the fact that on the very Sunday morning immediately after the Express robbery, (Jan. 7,) one of the New-York detectives gave MATTIE ALLEN, one of the prisoners now on trial, his Metropolitan shield, so that in going into the house of AUGUSTUS TRISTRAM in Horatio-street, New-York, to see if any of the stolen funds had arrived, he might be safe from arrest by any of PINKERTON's detectives, who were suspected to be lurking in the neighborhood at the time. The sooner such a Metropolitan detective, or the system under which he works, is upset, wiped out, the better for the Metropolitan Police Department itself and the better for the people.

CLARK, who was convicted of the robbery of Adams' Express at Bridgeport, returned from here to Bridgeport by the train this evening. He is to brought up on writ of error in October on a motion for a new trial, Ex-Judge STUART being his counsel.

I ought to express my obligations to Mr. BARNUM, of the Barnum House, for a very delightful wagon-ride around Danbury, the more enjoyable because drawn by *Governor*, a horse of the Hambletonian stock, which I understand is valued at $1,000. I may not be qualified to judge of horses, but of this one I can testify that he has good lungs; ten or twelve miles produce no impression on him beyond fitting him for the next dozen miles, which he would rather trot than stop. There are other excellent things in and around Danbury I might mention, but as I think *Governor* is the best I have seen, and I am about to follow the example of many illustrious predecessors by leaving, I must close the present budget of notes.

W. D. H.

Birth, Marital and Mortuary Statistics of Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 29.

The annual report of the City Registrar of the births, marriages and deaths in this city for the year 1865 has been issued from the press of the city printers. The Registrar mingles with his statistics such comments and suggestions as seem to him calculated to awaken interests in the physical welfare and comfort of the community.

The number of births during the year was 5,275—2,722 males and 2,553 females—an increase of 283 compared with the previous year. According to the census taken last year, by which the number of inhabitants of the city was found to be 192,324, the births in 1865 were as one in 36.46 of the population. While the Registrar regards this as a gratifying result, he observes that this birth rate still falls considerably below what the population of Boston should exhibit. "In a city of nearly 200,000 inhabitants, and so wealthy and prosperous as Boston confessedly is, in a material point of view, the births should unquestionably reach a larger number than has been recorded during a series of years past. Whether this deficiency be viewed in connection with the large number of persons of a marriageable age remaining single; or of the desire of those already married to avoid, for any reason, the natural increase of their families; or, on the other hand, whether immigration is the cause, by swelling the aggregate of the population with more proportionate rapidity than marriages are formed, the question is not undeserving of serious consideration." The report states that while the population of the city has uniformly increased for the past fifteen years, the natural increase has been diminished relatively with equal uniformity—the births in 1850 exhibiting the proportion of one in 26.30. The birth rate has also been diminishing throughout the United States for the last seventy years.

The table of births shows that the number of children born whose parents were both natives of the United States, was 1,306, making 24.75 per cent. of all the births. This ratio of children of native parentage is less than it was in 1864, when it was 25.28 per cent. of the whole increase of that year. The births of children of Irish parents in 1864 made 40 per cent. of the whole number; while in 1865 this class had increased to 43.35 per cent. The number of births where both parents were foreign born was was 3,255, or 61.70 per cent. of the whole number. The number of instances where the fathers only were foreign born, was 3,568, making no less than 67.92 per cent., showing that only 32 per cent. of the fathers were American born. The number of children whose mothers were foreign born was 3,595, or 68.15 per cent. of the whole number. The whole number of instances in which one or both parents were foreign born, was 3,941, or 74.71 per cent. of all the births. These facts show that in natural increase Boston is far from being a native American city.

A closer analysis of the table exhibits several interesting facts. In Ward 4, where there is a population of 6,554, (or 3.40 per cent. of that of the whole city,) there was only one birth to each 95 of the population. In Ward 2 (East Boston) the population is 20,572, (10.69 per cent.) The births there were 696—13.19 per cent. of the whole number. Ward 6, with a population of 12,188, (6.33 per cent. of the whole city,) has only 215 births, or 4.07 per cent. of all the births. Ward 11, whose population is 27,140, (14.11 per cent.,) had 671 births, making 12.72 per cent. of all born. Ward 12 presents the most favorable condition of all the wards. The population of this ward is 29,363, making 15.26 per cent. of the entire population of the city. The births were 1,013, making 19.20 per cent. of all the births.

There were 44 instances of twin births, and one case of triplets, by which 48 males and 40 females were added to the population, the sex of one of the triplets not having been ascertained.

The number of marriages recorded during the year was 2,727—9 less than in 1864. In 1,063 instances both bride and groom were born in the United States; in 1,190 both parties were of foreign birth; 252 foreign born grooms married native brides, and 219 native grooms married foreign born brides. Only 319 of the grooms were born in Boston.

In looking for the ages of the parties "committing matrimony," we find that 49 grooms, following the advice of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, were under 21 years of age when married—three of them having reached but 18 years. The number of brides under the legal age (18 years) was 64. There were ten instances in which both parties were minors. The Registrar is obliged to act with much circumspection in such cases the written consent of parents and guardians being required before the hymenial certificate is issued. Three of the minor grooms married brides who were between 25 and 30 years of age.

Of the thirteen grooms who were over 60 years of age, one selected a bride under 30; and three others, those who were between 30 and 40. Of the four grooms who were between 70 and 80, one married a bride who was under 40; and two, brides who were between 40 and 50. The number of instances in which the brides were older than the grooms they married was 407, nearly 15 per cent. of the whole number. There were 431 second marriages of males, and 408 of females, 44 third marriages of males, and 14 of females. In two instances, the grooms "doubled their joys and divided their sorrows" by marrying for the fourth time. There was one instance in which the groom was black and the bride Indian, and eight in which colored grooms married white brides.

The mortuary statistics indicate a marked improvement in the health of the city, the deaths during the year numbering 4,541—2,328 males and 2,213 females—a decrease of 570 compared with the preceding year. The deaths were in the ratio of one in 42.35 of population; in the preceding year the ratio was one in 37.17. In commenting of this favorable exhibit and alluding to the threatened appearance of cholera, the Registrar observes that "so far as sanitary measures are concerned, there is no doubt that the city is as well prepared as any equally populous city of the continent to put in motion the most efficient machinery to secure the health and safety of the community."

Over 23 per cent. of the mortality was of children under one year of age, and 40.6 per cent. was of children under five. Of those under one year, 7.16 per cent. died on the day of their birth. The deaths between 5 and 10 years were 4 per cent. of the whole number; those between 10 and 15 were less than 2 per cent.; those between 15 and 20 were 3.61 per cent.; those between 20 and 30 were 12.31 per cent.; those between 50 and 60 were 6.34 per cent.; those between 60 and 70 were 5.74 per cent.; those above 70 were 4.64 per cent.

The most active causes of death were consumption, of which there were 813 fatal cases; inflammation of lungs, 253; cholera infantum, 261. The next in fatality are diseases of the brain, which occasioned 233 deaths. Diseases of the heart proved fatal to 125 persons. Accidental causes of death number 176. The first quarter of the year appears to be the most fatal season for consumptives, and the smallest ratio of deaths by this disease is seen in the third quarter of the year.

The report gives the following facts in relation to the visits of cholera in this city. It first appeared in Boston in the year 1832, when there were 78 deaths, the first one occurring Aug. 24. All that were known to have been attacked, died. The disease appeared the second time in 1849, in which year there were 611 deaths—338 males, and 273 females. Of the whole number that died at this time, 162 only were native born. Its last appearance (as an epidemic) was in 1854, in which year there were 261 deaths—130 males, and 131 females. Of the whole number that died, 71 only were native born.

In discussing the question whether the laws of mortality are so inexorable that of a given population a certain number must inevitably die in a specified period, the Registrar observes:

"While it is undisputed and indisputable that death will and must come, that, of itself, is sufficiently painful without the additional aggravation that in striving to preserve life we are only engaged in an ineffectual struggle to escape the inevitable operation of fixed laws. The truth is, that though death 'must needs come,' no one is compelled to remove the natural obstacles in his path by obstinately refusing to employ obvious safeguards against his too frequent visitations. It may or may not be possible to prevent human beings from crowding together in improper dwellings; but it is a point gained of no trifling value when the attention of the rest of the community has been directed to that evil. It may be almost a hopeless task to attempt to produce any very general conviction of the virtues of pure air and cleanliness; but, at the same time, it is very possible to secure the effect of both those blessings without such conviction."

Grapes in Pittsburgh, Penn.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, Sept. 7.

The grapes from the celebrated vineyard of Rev. JOHN KNOX are coming into market, which is an event with lovers of choice fruit in this region. Among the varieties are: Concord, Creveling, Hartford Prolific, Elsingburgh, Diana, Delaware, Alvey, Maxatawney, Martha, Rebecca, Mary Ann, Perkins, Northern Muscadine, Oporto, Canby's August, August Pioneer, Clinton, &c.

The Martha is a white grape, a seedling of the Concord, and destined, Mr. KNOX thinks, to take the same rank among white grapes that its parent does among colored. Mr. KNOX paid $500 for the original vine. The production of so many varieties, so early in the season, when the old kinds have hardly begun to color, gives evidence of great progress in grape culture. And so abundant a yield in this region, when at Cincinnati, along the Erie Lake Shore, and other localities of grape fame, the crop has so generally failed, strengthens the opinion of our vineyardists that this latitude is one of the most favorable for grape culture.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPORTING MATTERS.

First Fall Meeting at Jerome Park—The New Club—New Track—New Stands—The Programme.

The American Jockey Club announces the following programme for its first annual race at Jerome Park, near Fordham:

FIRST DAY, SEPT. 25.—Dash of 1¼ mile, for 3-year olds.
Second Race.—"The Inauguration Race," 4 mile heats.
SECOND DAY, SEPT. 26.—"The Nursery Race;" dash of 1 mile, for 2-year olds.
Second Race.—Two mile heats, for all ages.
Third Race.—Selling Race for all ages, 1½ mile dash.
Fourth Race.—Dash of 3 miles.
THIRD DAY, SEPT. 27.—"Hurdle Race" for all ages, 2 miles, over eight hurdles.
Second Race.—"The Jerome Race," mile heats for 3-year olds.
Third Race.—Race for all ages, 1¾ mile dash.
FOURTH DAY, SEPT. 29.—*First Race.*—Mile heats for all ages.
Second Race.—Dash of 1¾ mile, free for all ages.
Third Race.—"The Grand National Race," 2¾ miles—Handicap.

The Club originated with Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, of this City, who having associated with him Messrs. P. S. FORBES, W. R. TRAVERS, W. B. DUNCAN, AUGUST BELMONT and J. F. PURDY, has selected a portion of an immense estate in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, for the purpose of improving the breed of horses. The approaches to the site of the club-house and the running course are picturesque and varied. The valley through which the Croton Aqueduct is laid is one of the most beautiful in all this region, while the bold bluffs on either hand, the long outreach of rapidly growing city land, the numerous clumps and groups of trees, and the absolute purity of the atmosphere make it a resort of unapproachable excellence and desirability.

The course made expressly and solely for running is novel in design, and necessarily so on account of the peculiar lay of the land. It has a long stretch with a double curve like an elongated figure eight. It lies about a quarter of a mile from the main road, the principal entrance being on a new avenue, now making, 100 feet in width from the Central Bridge over the Harlem River. The grand stand is on the east side of the course, and is 450 feet in length, by 45 feet in width, with two tiers or galleries of seats, and will accommodate 8,000 persons. The stand is divided into three sections, the centre one of which is exclusively for the members of the Club and their families. The other sections are for the public. The front facing the track presents an open colonnade, two stories high, supported by ornamental iron columns, surmounted by a cornice and pediments on the centre, and each end presenting a very airy and unique appearance. The entrances to the stands are on the east front, and access is obtained to the galleries by wide, easy and spacious stairways. On the first floor are the ticket offices, refreshment saloons and withdrawing rooms, containing water and every convenience for the comfort of visitors. The galleries are fitted up with comfortable seats, from all of which a perfect view of the course and surrounding grounds is obtained. Immediately opposite the stand, on the bluff above mentioned, are the club grounds, on which are the Club-house and other buildings, for the exclusive use of the members of the Club, including an observatory some fifty feet in height, from which a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

The Club proposes doing many things in the interest of its members and the public generally, of which it is unnecessary to speak at present. The great interest is now centred upon the approaching races. Already a number of stables are full, and to-day the celebrated Alexander stable is to be at the Club-houses. *Asteroid, Idlewild, Fleetwing, Kentucky,* and twenty-three others will contest the great inauguration race, four mile heats, for a purse of $10,000, on the first day, and the indications point to a success popular and technical, as pronounced as it will be deserved.

No expense has been spared in the perfecting of the arrangements for the entertainment of the public. The police force under Capt. WILSON, will be ample, no liquors will be sold upon the premises; everything will be done decently and in order, with the intent of securing such a popular indorsement as will insure to Jerome Park and the Club-track a national reputation and universal patronage.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

An Italian Jumps Through a Window—A Photographer Swallows Prussic Acid, and a Tailor Shoots Himself Through the Head—Inquests by the Coroners—Attempted Suicide by a Woman—She is Rescued from Drowning—Singular Preparation for Death by a Woman.

Suicides are becoming alarmingly frequent in this City of late. During the past week four or five deaths occurred by the swallowing of poison or by the razor. Yesterday's TIMES contained the particulars of the suicide of a man and woman, both Germans, and this morning we have to record no less than three determined suicides, by the pistol, the bowl and by a fearful leap from a window, beside a frenzied attempt by a young woman to drown herself in the East River. Fortunately she was rescued by a daring young man who plunged in after her.

A LEAP FROM A WINDOW.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday night, ANTONIO C. PERCISO, a native of Italy, 25 years of age, and residing at No. 31 Marion-street, leaped through the second story window of his residence, and striking upon the pavement with his head fractured his skull. He was picked up by Officer MCCORMACK, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, and by him removed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition. The unfortunate man had been indulging in liquor recently, and was suffering under an attack of *delirium tremens* when he sprang from the window.

SWALLOWED PRUSSIC ACID.

A few minutes before midnight the sergeant in charge of the desk at the Wooster-street Station-house, in the Eighth Ward, was informed that a young man had committed suicide at No. 67 Grand-street. On inquiry, it was ascertained that HARRY or HARRISON CLARK, a young man of respectable appearance, who was employed in the daguerrean gallery No. 421 Broadway, had been in the habit of visiting and sometimes cohabiting with a profligate young woman named MARY HYATT, who resides at the above number. The girl had become tired of his attentions, and had frequently endeavored to shake him off, without success, however. On Saturday evening CLARK went to MARY's apartments, and implored her not to sever the connection which existed between them. She remained obdurate, however, and refused to listen to or have anything more to do with him, telling him emphatically that she "did not love him any more." The infatuated young man, on Sunday evening, met the girl in the liquor-store corner of Howard and Crosby streets, and they both repaired to the gallery. There they quarreled, when CLARK told her that he would poison himself, and took up a tumbler containing Prussic acid, and, after three attempts, swallowed it, the poison causing death in a very few moments. The body was then removed by the Police to the Eighth Ward Station-house, in Wooster-street, where Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday forenoon. The following evidence was elicited:

STATEMENT OF MARY HYATT.

Mary Hyatt, being duly sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 67 Grand-street; I have known deceased about three months; I used to go to his place in Broadway; I slept with him there three or four times; Wednesday, the 5th inst., I was arrested and locked up in the City Prison for disorderly conduct; I got out on Saturday afternoon; I was in the liquor-store corner of Howard and Crosby streets last night, when he came there after me; I went with him to his place; when he got there he told me he had paid $20 to get me out of the Tombs; I told him I did not believe it; we had some words, when he said he would poison himself, and got a glass with something in it; I supposed it was ice-water; he spilled it twice and refilled it, and the third time he drank it; I noticed from its effects that it was poison; I did not suppose before that he was in earnest.

STATEMENT OF ALFRED E. LUCE.

Alfred E. Luce being sworn, deposed: I reside on board the steamer *Arizona*; I was acquainted with deceased; last evening I went to the place where he worked—No. 421 Broadway—to see a friend that slept with him; when I reached there I waited outside until he came, at about nine o'clock; he then went out and returned with a girl; my friend went out for some oysters, and while he was gone deceased began to talk to the girl; he said he loved her, and she replied she did not care for him, when she said that he said he would poison himself; he got up and brought out a tumbler about half full of water, and said it contained poison; he was about to take it as my friend came back with the oysters; he went to the door and let him in; he told my friend that he intended to poison himself, and said he would write a letter to his mother, and did so; he then mixed a second draught, and the girl knocked it out of his hand; he mixed a third and swallowed it; I had gone to bed before that; I supposed that he was not in earnest; when he began to feel pain I saw that he had really taken poison, and ran down stairs, where I saw a policeman; my friend came down and ran for a doctor; I ran up stairs, and when I got there deceased was insensible; he was removed to the hospital soon afterward, but he died on the way, and we brought him to this station.

Deputy Coroner WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., M. D., made the *post mortem* examination, and gave it as his opinion that death was the result of poison, and on the case being given to the Jury they rendered a verdict of "death by suicide by taking poison." It is supposed that CLARK was a native of the State of Maine, and about 35 years of age. He evidently had no friends residing in this City, and his mother's residence is unknown. The body will be retained at the Morgue for a proper time, in the hope that the family of the deceased will claim it for burial. The following is the letter found among the effects of deceased, and already alluded to:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

DEAR MOTHER: I am compelled to bid you good bye until I meet you in a purer and better world. You will forgive me, mother, but after a long life of adventure I find I cannot do as I would wish, and the easier and shortest way to end it is to get out of it. Tell ALBERT to give you the money that belongs to me.

Yours ever,
HARRY.

SHOT HIMSELF WITH A PISTOL.

About 9:30 o'clock on Sunday night BERNARD CONROY, 34 years of age, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 298 First-avenue, committed suicide in his room by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, placing the muzzle of the weapon behind his right ear. The bullet went crashing through his brain, causing instant death. The deceased was a tailor, and a very hard drinker, and it is supposed that he either felt delirium tremens coming on or was suffering under an attack of the disease. Coroner GOVER held an inquest over the body yesterday morning, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the Jury.

A WOMAN JUMPS INTO THE EAST RIVER.

About 6:30 o'clock on Sunday evening MARY SMITH, residing at No. 25 Cherry-street, made a determined attempt at suicide by jumping off the Hartford steamer pier into the East River. She was, however, seen to spring off the wharf by a young man named ANTHONY BULGER, who gallantly leaped in after her, and with great difficulty and no small danger, succeeded in reaching and supporting her until a boat could be procured to rescue both. Officer MURNAME, of the Second Ward Police, took the wilful woman to the station-house in Beekman-street, when, her father being summoned, she was removed to her residence. No reason could be ascertained for the desperate attempt at self-destruction. At latest accounts she was progressing favorably.

SINGULAR PREMEDITATION.

Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES of the suicide of a German woman, named AMELIA CORWIN, residing with her husband at No. 480 East Houston-street, who died on Sunday morning, from the effects of Paris green. It appeared at the inquest held yesterday, by Coroner WILDEY, that the deceased had been led to the commission of the act by continued depression of spirits, superinduced by ill-health. She evidently had well considered the step she was about to take, for she had made up a set of mourning dresses for her mother and children, and had covered her husband's hat with crape, and even prepared and laid out her own burial clothes. The verdict of the Jury was death by suicide.

Cholera.

The Health Bulletin yesterday showed a decided increase in new cases of cholera. Last week the daily reports were from five to eight cases, but yesterday sixteen were reported up to 2 o'clock. These occurred in the districts which have heretofore given the majority of the cases, Baxter and Mulberry streets furnishing most of them. The house No. 201 West Forty-first-street, wherein three new cases are reported, two of them fatal, is an immense tenement-house, built in the form of a hollow square, and is surrounded by and filled with a population who pay no attention to sanitary measures. A sunken lot adjoining, on which is deposited filth of all descriptions, contributes its quota to the general foulness of the locality. Six cases of cholera have already occurred in the building, and if the disease does not linger for some time it will not be for want of a cordial invitation. The Board of Health propose to cleanse and fumigate the premises at once. Where the disease is located, in the lower part of the City, a swamp and pond once existed. That section surrounding the Tombs is low and damp, and through the swamp which crossed the City at that point, the two rivers mingled. In redeeming it a proper level has not been obtained. The only probable or feasible mode of keeping pestilence out of there, is to remove the dense and filthy population, and give the locality up to business purposes. This has been done in other portions of the City where swamps originally existed, and no cholera has been known there. The "Five Points," and the streets adjacent thereto, are well calculated for manufacturing or mercantile establishments, but so long as they are given up to tenement-houses and a foreign population disease, and pestilence is furnished a breeding place. This present new outbreak of cholera is the offspring of uncleanliness, and results from carelessness engendered by the knowledge that the disease in the City had suffered a check. This shows conclusively that precautionary measures are not to be laid aside for a moment. The poison is in our midst, and only requires the fostering care of carelessness and uncleanliness to bring it into life. The Board of Health has done nobly in averting and subduing the cholera this season, but it cannot send agents to visit every house and inspect every back yard every day in the year. Citizens must do a little something themselves—at least keep their own immediate premises clean.

DEATH BULLETIN.

The following are the new cases reported yesterday:

1. PATRICK RYAN, aged 30, Ireland, One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue; sent to hospital.
2. DONALD O'SULLIVAN, aged 63, Ireland, No. 59 Baxter-street; died Sept. 9.
3. MARY SULLIVAN, aged 65, No. 25 Baxter-street; died Sept. 9.
4. BRIDGET HANLEY, aged 22, England, No. 3 Washington-street; sent to hospital.
5. ADAM STEIN, aged 30, German, No. 201 West Forty-first-street; died Sept. 10.
6. CATHARINE RUSSELL, aged 2, No. 201 West Forty-first-street.
7. JANE FOY, aged 43, No. 201 West Forty-first-street.
8. MICHAEL BURKE, aged 28, Ireland, No. 26 James-street; sent to hospital.
9. PATRICK DORR, aged 19, No. 47 Mulberry-street.
10. EMILIE EBERLE, aged 2, United States, No. 242 West Thirty-eighth-street; died Sept. 10.
11. PATRICK DURGAN, aged 30, Ireland, No. 33 Roosevelt-street.
12. MARY CULLEN, aged 65, No. 73 Baxter-street; died Sept. 10.
13. BRIDGET HENRY, No. 73 Baxter-street.
14. ELLEN BLAKE, aged 31, No. 62 Baxter-street.
15. JERRY SHEA, aged 30, Ireland, No. 39 Mulberry-street; sent to hospital.
16. ZELLER FISCHER, Germany, aged 9, Sixty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue; died Sept. 10.

CERTIFICATES OF DEATH.

The following burial permits were granted during the 48 hours ending at 2 P. M. yesterday:

1. MARY A. DOYLE, aged 22, No. 52 Mulberry-street.
2. JOHN RUSSELL, aged 26, No. 201 West Forty-first-street.
3. LEVI OSTRANDER, aged 39, No. 140 Cherry-street.
4. MICHAEL STEIN, aged 62, No. 201 West Forty-first-street.
5. KITTY FREENEY, aged 4, No. 60 West Broadway.
6. JOHANNA KENNEDY, aged 24, Battery Hospital.
7. ADAM FISCHER, aged 45, Red House Hospital.
8. MARY LOGUE, aged 48, No. 185 East Twenty-ninth-street.
9. ADAM STEIN, aged 30, No. 201 West Forty-first-street.
19. MINA EBERLE, aged 2, No. 242 West Thirty-eighth-street.
11. WILLIAM KNOWLES, aged 66, Red House Hospital.

The report from Ward's Island Hospital for Sept. 8 and 9 is as follows:

Remaining in Hospital Sept. 7	2
Admitted since	2—4
Died	2
Remaining in Hospital Sept. 9	2

The following is the latest report from the Battery Hospital:

Remaining in Hospital at last report	17
Admitted since	5—22
Discharged	1
Died	1— 2
Remaining in Hospital Sept 19	20

ADMITTED.

JAMES FITZPATRICK, aged 22, Ireland; No. 11 Weehawken-street.

BRIDGET HANLEY, aged 22, England; No. 3 Washington-street.

JOSEPH MOORE, aged 23, United States; Battery Park.

EDWARD MILLS, (colored,) aged 25, United States; Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house.

MICHAEL BURKE, aged 28, Ireland; No. 26 James-street.

DISCHARGED.

MARY SHEA, aged 44, Ireland; No. 37 Mulberry-street.

DIED.

ELLEN MURPHY, aged nine months, United States; No. 57 Baxter-street.

The following is the report from the Red House Hospital:

Remaining at last report	4
Admitted since	3—7
Died	—1
Remaining Sept. 10	6

ADMITTED.

ANNA FISHER, aged 45, Germany; Sixty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

WM. KNOWLES, aged 66, Ireland; Melrose.

PATRICK RYAN, aged 30, Ireland; One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue.

DIED.

WM. KNOWLES, aged 66, Ireland, Melrose.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

The following cases were reported for the 48 hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

1. EDWARD MCCABE, aged 8 years, No. 248 Gold-street; in collapse Sept. 8, P. M. Had eaten green grapes.
2. MARGARET LEARY, aged 25 years; no proper residence. Sent to Park Hospital.
3. AMOS WATERS, aged 27, No. 30 Summit-street. Died 9th inst.
4. HUGH O'DONNELL, No. 100 North Second-street. Died 8th inst.

The number of burial permits granted on Saturday was 56, of which 6 were from cholera; on Sunday the total was 20, of which 2 were from cholera.

CITY MORTALITY.

The number of deaths in this City for the week ending Sept. 8, was 656; of these 50 were cholera cases. During the week previous there were 647 deaths, of which 50 were from cholera. The whole number of deaths for the week ending Sept. 9, 1865, was 575, or 81 less than the deaths of last week.

New-York Juvenile Asylum.

At the monthly meeting of the Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, the following was reported as the operations in August:

Number of children remaining in the House of Reception, Aug. 1		117
Surrendered by parents and friends	18	
Committed by Magistrates	56	74
Total		191
Sent to the Asylum		81
Sent to the House of Refuge		2
Sent to the Commissioners of Public Charities		2
Discharged by Magistrates	8	93
		98
Received from the Asylum selected for Western Homes		32
Remaining in the House of Reception, Sept. 1		130
Number of children in the Asylum, Aug. 1		482
Received from the House of Reception		81
Total		563
Returned to friends	54	
Sent to Western Homes and indentured	32	86
Remaining in the Asylum Sept. 1		477

The health of the children is excellent, not a single death in the institution in 1864 and 1865, and only one in 1866, with a family of 600 children.

Donations will be received by A. R. WETMORE, President, No. 81 Vesey-street; J. B. COLLINS, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-street.

Book Trade Sale.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the Book Trade Sale. The attendance was about the same as usual, but the bidding hardly so spirited as it has been.

The sale commenced with the invoice of DICK & FITZGERALD, who offered a large lot of their well-known publications. This was followed by the invoice of SHELDON & Co., which comprised a well-selected assortment of standard works—poetical, juvenile and educational. The invoices of the Masonic Publishing Co., A. S. BARNES & Co. and CHARLES DESILVER, of Philadelphia, came next. Messrs. MASON BROS. and G. & C. MERRIAM contributed a large assortment of Webster's Dictionaries; Messrs. THEODORE BLISS & Co., of Philadelphia, and GEO. W. COTTRELL a number of miscellaneous works, and J. B. SMITH & Co. a large assortment of blank books and stationery.

The following figures show the range of prices: Milman's Later Christianity, 8 vols., crown 8vo., extra cloth, $1 30 each; Macaulay's Essays. (Riverside edition,) on tinted paper, cloth, $1 37½; Macaulay's History of England, new edition, 8 vols., cloth, $1 25 each; Marsh's Wedgwood's Etymology, 62½ cents; Bethune's Expository Lecture on the Heidelberg Catechism, $1; Olhausen's Commentary, 6 vols. 8vo cloth, $1 50 each; the same in sheep, $1 75 each; Neander's Planting and Training of the Christian Church, 1 vol. 8vo, $2; Hagenbach's History of Doctrines, $1 62½ each; Life of Gen. Scott, 2 vols., $1 45 each; Shakespeare's Works, sheep, $2 50; the same in Turkey morocco, $6 25; Moore's Complete Works, $2 50; Marian Harlan's Works, 12mo cloth, $1 per volume; Dickens' Works, with Illustrations by Darley, 53 vols., 92½ cents; this is the revised edition; Spurgeon's Sermons, 8 vols., 90c. each; Spurgeon's Saint and His Sorrow, 65c. each; Life of Spurgeon, 25c.; Rollo's Tour in Europe, 10 vols., 55c. each; Abbott's American History, 8 vols., 80c. each; Abbott's Florence Stories, 6 vols., 65c. each; Abbott's Rollo Books, 14 vols., 57c. each; Hadley's Bible Narratives for Children, 80c. each; Harlie Stories by Abbott, 6 vols., 80c. each; The Oakland Stories, 6 vols., 50c. each; The Geldart Series of Story Books, 37½c. each; The Bright Hope Series, 5 vols., 50c. each; The Sunnyside Scenes Series, 3 vols., 50c.; The Balloon Travels of Robert Merry, 65c.; Aunt Mary's Stories, 6 vols., 22c. each; Rose Morton's Series of Story Books, 5 vols., 40c. each; The Good Boy's Library and the Good Girl's Libraries, 10 vols., 35c. per vol.; Manesca's French Grammar, $1 05; Frost's Pictorial World, morocco gilt, in 3 vols., $1 25 per vol.; Parley's Juvenile Series, 32½c. per vol.; Parley's Washington, 50c.; Pictorial History of France and Normandy, by W. C. Taylor, 90c.; Barnes' Family Prayers, $1 15; Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentaries, $2 75; O'Neill's Farmer's Hand Book, $1 30; Soyer's Standard Cookery, 32½c.; Webster's School Dictionary, 55c.; High School Dictionary, 85c.; Academic, $1 35; Counting-House, $1 35; Pocket, 45c.; Laping's Illustrated History of the United States, published at $5 50, sold for $2 37½; Eminent Americans for 90 cents; the Battle Roll for $1 60. A small invoice of music books, from MASON BROTHERS, brought very high prices. Webster's Unabridged Standard Dictionary sold as follows: In sheep, $8 80; half Turkey, $10; Turkey morocco, $11 75; English calf, $12 75; morocco, gilt edge, $14 50. Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary, in sheep, sold for $7 75.

To-day invoices of Gould & Lincoln, Graves & Young, E. H. Butler & Co., Walker, Fuller & Co., James Miller, Charles Scribner & Co., Lee & Shepard, F. A. Brady and John E. Potter & Co., will be disposed of.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Aldermen Reilly.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, as Officer MURRAY, of the Tenth Precinct, was patroling his beat, he discovered two men apparently endeavoring to effect an entrance into the house No. 96 Hester-street. The first floor is occupied as a lager-beer saloon, of which FERDINAND CELARIUS is the proprietor. When first discovered by the officer, the burglars had pried off the shutters of the saloon window, and were just within reach of what was, probably the object of their search, viz.: 1,200 cigars, valued at $36, and a number of pennies in the money drawer, amounting to about $3. The officer thought that operations had been carried on quite long enough, and just at this point he surprised the men and succeeded in apprehending one of them, who gave his name as MICHAEL DORSEY, his companion making good his escape. The prisoner gave his age as 24 years, says he was born in Georgia, and that he has no home. Upon searching him a brace, bit and jimmy were found concealed under his coat. He pleaded guilty to the charge of having burglarious tools upon his person, with criminal intent, but denied the charge of burglary, although caught in the very act. DORSEY was committed for trial without bail.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

Mr. ELIAS GILL, residing at No. 11 Broome-street, yesterday caused the arrest of THOMAS A. WHEELAN, a boy 16 years old, residing at No. 32 Lewis-street, on the charge of burglary. It appears that on the 20th of August last, a store-room in Mr. GILL's house was forced open, and a quantity of bedding, quilts, blankets and counterpanes, valued at $40, a quantity of ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, worth $40, a lot of crockery, of the value of $20, and $8 worth of carpet, were taken therefrom. No clue could be obtained for some time either to the thieves or missing property, until one day last week, when the youthful prisoner carried some of the goods to the house No. 24 Broome-street, where he desired to leave them for safe keeping for a little while. The woman living there suspected something wrong, and immediately caused the boy's arrest. When conveyed to the Police-station, he acknowledged having committed the theft, and alleges that two other boys, named JOHN MCMAHON and WM. RAMSAY, were engaged in the perpetration of the crime with him. He was committed for trial, without bail.

STEALING SHOES.

A boy named CHRISTIAN LIFFER was arrested, charged with stealing two pairs of boots from the store of FERDINAND BUTZOKY, No. 292 East Houston-street, on the 21st of August. He acknowledged his guilt, and said he sold them to some unknown person for $3. He was committed.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

PICKING POCKETS.

A lady named SARAH TULLOUGH, residing at No. 206 Court-street, Brooklyn, caused the arrest of one man and three women on the charge of picking her pockets while she was passing through Vesey-street, on Saturday, on her way to Washington Market. The prisoners all pleaded not guilty. Their names, or rather *aliases*, are John Wilson, Kate Wallace, Catherine Healy and Mary Campbell; their real names were refused. The Judge committed them for trial without bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

UNLICENSED BOATMEN.

Yesterday morning the Harbor Police arrested DAVID ORR, THOMAS MULLALY and JAMES HENRY, on a charge of violating the harbor laws for the Metropolitan Police District, in using a rowboat on the rivers or waters of the Bay, without any name or number painted thereon. The law requires that the word "Licensed" should also appear. When brought before the Court all three of the prisoners were held for trial in default of $300 bail each.

UNLAWFUL BOARDING OF VESSELS.

Sargt. FITZGERALD, of the Harbor Police, arrested JOHN DUBLIN, JAMES GOFF and HENRY FASSARD on a charge of having made a small boat fast to the steamship *Atlanta*, moored in the stream, and holding conversation with the passengers and crew on board said ship, in direct violation of the recent laws passed by the State Legislature. As the accused did not deny the charge they were required to find bail in the sum of $500 each for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

ARREST OF FUGITIVE INCENDIARIES.

Capt. GREER, of the Third Precinct, assisted by two members of his force, arrested, yesterday morning, HENRY UMLAUFF and Dr. E. VINCENT RUCKERT, both residents of Forrestburgh, in Sullivan County, N. Y. The arrest was made upon a warrant issued by ARCHIBALD MILLS, Esq., Justice of the Peace for said county, charging UMLAUFF with having set fire to the farm-house owned by his brother-in-law, RUCKERT, at Forrestburgh. It also charges RUCKERT with having incited UMLAUFF to commit the crime of arson, with intent to feloniously defraud the Lorillard Insurance Company of this City, he having effected a policy on said property for $4,000, and had removed various articles alleged to have been destroyed. Yesterday afternoon, Officers BURNS and GILLESPIE, of the Third Precinct, took the cars for Forrestburgh, the warrant having been duly recognized and indorsed by Justice DOWLING, who authorized the removal of the prisoners from this county. The evidence against the accused is said to be clear and positive.

DETECTED IN THE ACT.

Yesterday afternoon two well-known thieves, known to the Police as JOHN COLLINS, *alias* Wm. Burke, and JAMES MORSE, *alias* John Costello, *alias* Bob McGlade, were noticed by the Fifth Precinct Police, going in and out of stores in the Fifth Ward, and on being closely watched by Capt. PETTY and Officer HENDERSON, they were at length detected in the act of stealing five cassimere coats, valued at $82 50, which they had secured in the premises of JOHN S. WILDE, Nos. 55 and 57 White-street. On being pursued the thieves dropped three of the coats, and were arrested in possession of the other two. On being arraigned before the Court they were locked up for trial in default of bail. Prior to their appearance at the Tombs their photographs were secured at the Central Office.

BURGLARIOUS WAITERS.

The Fourth Precinct Police arrested FRANCIS PELLISSIER and JOSEPH WALL, waiters, residing at No. 36 Eldridge-street, on a charge of burglary, made against them by MAX DENOUTH, of No. 214 William-street. It appears that on the night of the 23d ult., the accused, as alleged, forced an entrance to complainant's premises and stole two coats, one pair of pants and a watch, making the aggregate value of the property about $200. The complainant stated that the accused had acknowledged the fact. When examined before the magistrate they put in a plea of not guilty. Both were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Yesterday as Miss ISABELLA DE COSTA, a young lady from Havana, now sojourning at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, was coming out of FREDERICK's Photograph Gallery, in Broadway, a young thief, a boy about 14 years of age, suddenly darted forward and seized the pocket-book which she carried in her hand. The young rascal succeeded in getting away with the prize, about $80. He had watched the young lady paying for some pictures, and saw her return the money to her purse, and as soon as she stepped into the street he secured it. The lady proceeded immediately to Police Headquarters and reported her loss to Inspector LEONARD. That gentleman showed her an album containing photographs of a number of young experts, and out of the number she selected the one who had robbed her. A detective was dispatched to bring in the juvenile offender, but as the lady is about to sail for home, it is doubtful if he can be punished even if found. The habit ladies have of carrying their purses attached to their finger by an elastic, is one offering great temptation to thieves, and causes many of them to lose their "pin money."

YACHTSMEN RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—The yacht *Phantom*, from Riverdale, was capsized yesterday afternoon by a flaw of wind on the Hudson River, opposite Irvington. The steamboat *Norwalk*, coming along at the time, sent out a small boat and rescued two of the three persons on the yacht, one of whom was kept from drowning by a rope tied around him; the third person remained hanging on the side of the vessel, which was blown ashore and secured by the assistance of those who had been attracted there by having witnessed the accident.

A SILVER WEDDING.—The pleasant German custom of celebrating the silver wedding day was observed on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. DERBY, at their residence in this City, on Friday, the 7th inst. A housefull of friends and relatives, surrounded by their children and grandchildren, celebrated this most delightful festival in a manner worthy of the custom. The usual silver tokens from their friends were showered upon the happy couple in a most liberal manner.

KEROSENE OIL ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock on

Sunday night CATHARINE RYAN was seriously injured by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp, at her residence, No. 163 Madison-street. Officer BROWN, of the Seventh Precinct, summoned a physician, and her burns were dressed, being pronounced not dangerous, though serious.

BOY DROWNED.—At 4 P. M. on Sunday, FRANK BEHLER, aged 10 years, whose parents reside at No. 125 Willett-street, was accidentally drowned in the East River by falling off the pier foot of Delancey-street. The body was recovered, and Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday. Verdict, accidental death.

NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—Signor JOSEPH BORRA, whose new system of teaching music has received the indorsement of Prof. BASSINI and other well-known musicians, announces that he will open classes in this City on Oct. 1, at Masonic Building, Thirteenth-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPT TO KILL BY TWO WOMEN.—In the Jersey City Police Court yesterday, before Recorder MARTINDALE, two widow women, named SARAH DARCY, 25 years of age, and TRECIA WELCH, 35 years of age, residing in the tenement house No. 133 Steuben-street, were arraigned on a charge of assault and battery and attempt to take the life of EDWARD EVANS, an occupant of the same abode. EVANS' story, corroborated by other witnesses was, that on Saturday night the prisoners, who occupy the same apartment, got pretty well drunk, and while in this condition they pitched into and attempted to whip every one in the house that they came across. This state of affairs lasted until nearly midnight, when some one went out to procure their arrest. The women supposing that EVANS had gone to make a complaint against them, threatened to kill him, and accordingly armed themselves each with a case knife which they sharpened on a stone. Soon after EVANS came in and was proceeding up to his apartments, when the prisoners rushed out and made a furious attack upon him at the head of the stairway, cutting and slashing at him with the knives. Twice the knife took effect near the left eye, inflicting a slight wound, when one of the women made a desperate "prod at his neck," and, in warding it off, EVANS received a stab-wound in the palm of the right hand. The female desperadoes then changed their tactics, and commenced hurling dishes and whatever else they could lay hands upon. At this juncture Officer RAMSEY made his appearance, when the accused retreated to their room, and locking themselves in, refused to open it. After a short parley, the officer burst open the door and conducted the two women to the lock-up. Yesterday the marks of a conflict was visible on the physiognomies of the prisoners. Mrs. WELCH's left eye and the region around was swollen and very black, while Mrs. DARCY exhibited marks of the same character on both eyes. The Recorder committed the accused to the County Jail to await trial.

GRAND GERMAN PICNIC AND FLAG PRESENTATION.—A grand picnic and festival was given at Mount Pleasant Park, Hudson City, yesterday, under the auspices of the Jersey City Quartette Club, and was attended by several thousand people. The following named military and civic societies participated: Capt. WM. SAUER's Company of Hussars, of New-York, with a full band of music; Hudson County Artillery, (detachment,) commanded by Capt. GUTH; Jersey City Schutzen Corps, 70 men, under command of Capt. JOHN HORSMAN, accompanied by Wannemaker's Band; Jersey City Sangerbund; Jersey City Turnverein; Greenville Concordia; Hudson City Concordia; Hudson City Moeven Singing Club; Jersey City Concordia, and delegates from the Leiderkrantz, New-York. At 4 P. M. a magnificent white silk banner, worked by Mrs. BARBARA STEIN, was presented to the Quartette Club by Miss LOUISA TRENOR. It was received on behalf of the Club by Mr. WOITOWSKY. After the reception the Club, under the leadership of the President, Prof. DARNSTAEDT, sung a banner song, composed for the occasion. The flag is six feet square, with a heavy yellow fringe, and cost $400. On one side is worked a lyre, and the following: "Dedicated to the Quartette Club by the ladies of Jersey City, Sept. 10, 1866." On the obverse side is worked a portrait of Apollo. The Schutzen Corps had a trial of skill for prizes and the day was passed in the usual manner, and was closed by a fine display of fireworks in front of the club-house, No. 146 Newark-avenue, Jersey City.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.—About 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, two young men named LEMUEL BRADFORD and ANDREW MCGUIRE, employed as deck-hands on board the propeller *Page*, lying at North Point in Jersey City, became engaged in a dispute which resulted in a most desperate encounter. During the fight, BRADFORD bit off the lower portion of MCGUIRE's ear, and afterward fractured his right arm, just below the elbow, with a blow from a club. A private watchman who witnessed the occurrence, gave an alarm, when Officers CARROLL and CALLAHAN took BRADFORD into custody and took him to the lock-up. Subsequently, the same officers conveyed MCGUIRE to the Station-house, where he was attended to by Police-Surgeon WATSON. Yesterday, Recorder MARTINDALE committed BRADFORD to the County Jail for trial.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.—On Saturday night last, Chief of Police PERON, of Elizabeth, arrested GEORGE A. MAXIM, of the Jersey City Police Force, on a charge of passing counterfeit money on various persons in Union County some three or four months since. The prisoner was taken to Elizabeth as soon as arrested. There appears to have been an attempt to keep the matter from the knowledge of the public, and it might have been successful but for the communicativeness of one of the policemen just dismissed from the force.

LAW REPORTS.

The Slaughter-Houses and the Board of Health—The Butchers to Take Out Permits and to Obey the Regulations of the Health Board—Injunction Against the Board Dissolved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 10.

Before C. P. Daly, First Judge.

Cooper vs. Jackson S. Schultz and others of the Board of Health.—This action, which was fully reported in our columns at the time it was argued, about two weeks ago, was brought by some of the prominent butchers of this City, for the purpose of testing the validity of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature creating the Board of Health, and conferring upon it certain powers—such as interfering with cattle-driving through the streets during the daytime, controlling the slaughter-houses, compelling butchers to obtain permits, &c. The plaintiffs obtained an injunction restraining the Health Board from interfering with their business in any manner. The Board then moved to dissolve this injunction. Yesterday Judge DALY, before whom the argument was made, delivered a very elaborate opinion. Its great length precludes its publication in our columns. We can merely give a brief outline. Judge DALY concludes by saying that the injunction must be dissolved.

ABSTRACT OF THE OPINION.

The injunction is claimed to be maintainable upon two general grounds: First, that the law organizing the Board of Health is unconstitutional and void; second, that if the law is constitutional, the acts sought to be restrained are not within the sanitary powers conferred by the law. The Judge then goes on to consider the objections in their order, to wit: that the act creating the Board of Health is in conflict with the Constitution of the State, because it confers upon the Board the right to deprive a citizen of his liberty and property without due process of law; because it confers on the Board powers of local legislation, while according to the Constitution it is insisted these powers cannot be conferred by the Legislature except on Boards of Supervisors, municipal corporations and unincorporated villages; and also because it confers on the Board judicial powers in contravention of the sixth article of the Constitution. The Judge says it was an established rule of common law, long before the Bill of Rights was enacted, that a public nuisance might be removed or abated by any person aggrieved thereby, if in doing so he did not disturb the public peace, and he was not compelled to resort to legal proceedings for its removal. Numerous cases are cited to sustain this position. The reason why the law allows this private and summary mode of doing oneself justice is because injuries of this kind require an immediate remedy, and cannot wait the slow progress of law. And as this was a remedy which was always available with process of law, it was no violation of the Constitution for the Legislature to declare that the Board of Health might do so. More than fifty years ago, the body known as the Commissioners of the Health Office were authorized by act of March 30, 1801, to order the removal, abatement or discontinuance of any manufactory, trade, work, business or repository which in their judgment was a nuisance, or by which the public health would be endangered. By an act passed in 1813 the Board of Health might cause any cargo or part of a cargo to be destroyed which in their opinion was dangerous to the health of the City. The sound policy of these and numerous other laws is not doubted. In the course of his opinion the Judge cites Jackson *vs.* Schultz, Ingraham, J., and says that in some respects Judge Ingraham goes further than the act of 1801.

The objection that under the Constitution the act of the Board forbidding butchers to drive their cattle through the City, except at certain specified hours, is depriving them of their property without due process of law, is an objection which scarcely calls for a serious reply. The act of the Board is simply to regulate the use of property, and neither the law nor any orders or regulations of the Health Board, so far as appears, contemplate a deprivation of property.

JUDICIAL POWERS.

The objection that the law is unconstitutional because it confers upon the Board judicial powers, the Judge holds to be equally unfounded. Even if such were the fact, it would not render the law unconstitutional. The Court of Appeals have decided in Gill *vs.* Corning that there is nothing in the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from creating new Courts, of the like jurisdiction, fulfilling the same general purposes as the Courts for which the Constitution had made provision. The act simply gives the Board power to order the arrest of the offenders against its provisions, and this the Legislature had the right to do, there being nothing in the Constitution prohibiting it.

DRIVING CATTLE THROUGH THE STREETS.

The Judge next speaks of the extensive powers given to the Board in prohibiting the driving of cattle through the streets, and says: "If the driving of cattle through the streets be at all attended with danger to life and health, the regulation of it by the Board is clearly within the powers conferred upon them."

BUTCHERS TO OBTAIN PERMITS.

The Court thought there were some doubtful provisions, and referred to section 39 of the act providing for a system of permits. From the earliest times the Corporation of New-York has exercised the right to determine who shall and who shall not work at the business of a butcher. It might be difficult to determine where the power of the Mayor terminates and that of the Health Board begins. But inasmuch as the plaintiffs have another and an ample remedy, the remedy by injunction will not be allowed.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

A slaughter-house is not in itself a nuisance, but it may be so used as to become such. The Judge had been able to find but one reported case where a slaughter-house had been indicted as a nuisance, and that was one used for the slaughter of horses. He had found in the books, however, numerous instances where the places of business of other trades had been proceeded against as nuisances.

The following is the conclusion of the very learned and able opinion:

"Mr. Thomas De Voe, in a paper read before the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute, has collected many facts upon this subject, and among others he refers to a letter of Dr. Hosack, an eminent physician who, writing in 1822, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in this city, notices as remarkable that in the most eastern part of the city, occupied by the slaughter-houses, though the air was loaded with the offensive vapors arising from the decomposition of blood and the other offals of these establishments, yet the streets there were remarkable for their salubrity, and had in no instance been the seat of pestilence even when it was prevailing in the vicinity of the wharves; also to similar experiences in Rio Janeiro, during the severe yellow fevers which prevailed there in 1851, 1852 and 1853; to the testimony of Dr. Smith, before a Committee of the New-York Assembly in 1865, declaring that in the Seventeenth Ward of this City, inhabited chiefly by the wealthier classes, and where there are fifty-six slaughter-houses, the percentage of death was 17 in 1,000, or about the same as that of a rural town, while in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, where there are no slaughter-houses, the death-rate was much larger—being from 35 to 40 in 1,000. The Judge also referred to a report of a Committee of the National Institute of France in 1805, where after a full investigation of the subject it was declared that slaughter-houses are not injurious where they are properly conducted. These facts connected with the absence of reported cases in the books of proceedings or actions against such establishments as nuisances would seem to indicate that they are not necessarily prejudicial to health, although otherwise offensive and unpleasant."

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 10.

By Daly—First Judge.

Cooper *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz and others, composing the Board of Health; motion to dissolve injunction granted; see opinion with clerk. In the matter of Naumann upon *habeas corpus*, motion that child be committed to the charge of father denied, &c.; see opinion.

By Judge Cardozo.

Various plaintiffs *vs.* Schultz, et al.; memorandum as to form of order. Gibson *vs.* Stewart; motion granted without costs. Van Loan *vs.* Brooks; defendant Jacot discharged on stipulating not to sue; no costs; the rest of the motion denied. Henderson *vs.* Ottignon; motion denied without costs; see memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 10.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Frederick D. Schilling et al. *vs.* Henry Will; motion granted. Benjamin Gitsky et al. *vs.* Francis Prenst et al.; motion granted; damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's Jury. James M. Miller *vs.* Edward D. James; motion granted on terms. Louisa Rechenbacker *vs.* John Kammerer; petition discharged. Francis George *vs.* George W. Archer; motion granted and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c. Jacob Heck *vs.* Charles Schotman et al.; motion granted; damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's Jury. Arabella Newton *vs.* Alphonse Brett; default opened on payment of $7 costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Allen Klechner pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 11th of August the prisoner entered the house of Mary Newman, No. 244 Monroe-street, and was caught leaving it having in his possession one pair of pants, one vest, and one gold pencil, all of the value of $56, which were the property of Michael Sexten, a boarder in the house. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

CARRYING AWAY THE WRONG TRUNK.

Frank Penny pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 24th of August Anton Rose, residing at No. 449 Greenwich-street, lost his trunk containing his shirts and other apparel, all of the value of $66 10. He was informed by John Menke, residing at the same place, that he had seen the prisoner carry it away on the date alluded to. When arrested, Penny had some of the stolen clothes on his person, and he had the remainder in his keeping; he stated that he had received them from some person residing in the house. While his counsel, Ex-Judge Stuart, was arguing his case before the Jury, he put in the plea of an attempt, which having been accepted, the Jury was relieved from further duty in the case, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

BURGLARY AND BEEF.

On the night of the 25th of June last Thomas Baldwin, John Grady and Daniel Moran broke into the butcher-shop of Harry Schwartz, at the southeast corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and attempted to carry away a quantity of beef and mutton of the value of $50. They were seen escaping from the premises, and were subsequently arrested. John Grady, *alias* John Simpson, and Daniel Moran pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, and, in the July term, were sent to the Penitentiary for one year each. Baldwin having been admitted to bail, forfeited the same, and when his bondsman found that he would be called upon to pay $1,000 the prisoner turned up, and yesterday pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was remanded for sentence.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

George Henry, on the 30th of August, was sitting beside Ellen Johnson, No. 343 Water-street, in her room, when he put his hand into the pocket of the dress which she then wore and took therefrom a number of pawn tickets representing various articles, of the aggregate value of $200, which were found on his person when arrested. He was tried and convicted of petit larceny from the person, and was remanded for sentence.

A MIXED UP CASE.

Charles Wade and William Russell pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 1st of June they stole from George W. Lovejoy, No. 1,146 Broadway, ladies' wearing apparel, &c., all of the value of $377. It appears that Russell and Wade rented a room at the house of Mr. Lovejoy, Russell giving his name as Morton, and after having been in the room two days they suddenly disappeared, when the property alluded to was missed. Wade, who said he was a copyist, on examination before the magistrate, admitted his guilt, but claimed that he had been acting under the influence of a third party. It was not till last Thursday that Mr. Lovejoy came to the conclusion that both prisoners were innocent, and made the following indorsement upon the papers: "I, George Lovejoy, the complainant in the within matter, after a careful investigation, have come to the conclusion that the within named prisoners were the dupes of third parties, and feeling satisfied that they are innocent, and knowing the respectability of their relatives, desire that the District Attorney and Court extend clemency to both prisoners. GEORGE W. LOVEJOY.

Sept. 8, 1866.

In the cases of both prisoners sentence was suspended, and they were discharged.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Henry Richardson, who was indicted for felonious assault and battery, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. On the 27th of July the prisoner cut Thomas Thompson, of No. 42 Thomas-street with a knife, the blade of which was about six inches long; the wound, being in the neck, was deep and dangerous. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

ANOTHER ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

Roger Gilbride, of No. 16 Dover-street, complained that on the 26th of August he was beaten by Otto Rice and Frederick Diestelhouse, and robbed of $13 20. There was no evidence to prove any robbery, and the respectability and means of the accused precluded the idea of robbery. The evidence as to a scuffle was conclusive, and the jury rendered a verdict of "guilty of assault and battery." The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Charles R. Rose—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James Yate—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Gilmore—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Francis Larkin—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Patrick Gilhooly—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* George Peblar—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Joseph F. Coburn, Wm. Mooney, Thomas Ogle and James Brown—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Frost—larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* John Fitzsimmons—larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* John Smith, Jas. Watson and Peter Murphy—burglary.
The People *vs.* James Fitzpatrick—burglary.
The People *vs.* Louis Levy—felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Frank Mason—felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Nicholas Holden—receiving stolen goods.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 10, 1866.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, '67.C...	130	200	Quicksilver........	51
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s, C.'62	111	200	Spruce Hill C......	4¼
7,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	108⅛	200	Boston W. P........	32⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	98⅝	400	do................	32⅜
65	T. Notes. 7 3-10s First Ser. Small	106	100	do...........b20	32⅛
1,000	do................		100	do.......2d call	32⅜
12,500	do.........2d Ser.	105¾	100	do................	32⅜
1,300	do.3d S.Sm'll	105¼	30	Union Trust Co....	105
2,030	do................	105⅝	66	N. Y. Central......	103¼
20,000	Tenn. 6s.........x-c	71¾	400	do................	103⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N...	70¾	100	do................	103⅞
1,000	do................	70¾	100	do.............b30	103⅞
3,000	Tenn. 6s '90.......	93	100	Erie R............	71½
3,500	N. Y. St. 6s. '72..	99	400	do................	71¾
6,000	N.Y. St.7s,Bounty Loan........	105¾	200	do............s10	71
10,000	O. & M. Cer........	29⅜	400	Hud. R. R........	122¼
10,000	do..........b60	29⅞	80	Reading R.........	115
10,000	do..........b30	29⅝	500	do................	115⅝
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M......	93	1130	do...............	115⅛
5,000	To.& W.2d M.......	80⅜	1500	do...............	115⅝
4,000	Gr.W.R.2d M.'93	72	1500	do...........b60	115⅝
$1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	99½	500	Mich. S. & N. I....	83⅝
4,000	Al. & T.H. 1st......	91	100	do...........b30	83⅞
			100	do.......2d call	83¾
			9	Panama R...........	260

2,600	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	98	100	Ill. Central R.....	122¾
6,500	Chi. & N.W.1stM	97¼	200	Chic. & N. W.......	35⅜
20	Am. Ex. Bank.....	119	100	do........2d call	35⅜
35	Cen. N. Bank......	112½	100	Chi. & N. W. P....	66⅜
100	Canton Co.......b30	52⅝	100	do..........b10	66⅜
100	Amer. Coal........	60	100	do........2d call	66⅜
100	Mariposa Pr.......	28¼	200	Cleve. & Tol.......	115
500	do..............	28⅝	200	Chic. & R. I......	109⅛
400	do.......2d call	29	100	do..........s10	109⅛
100	West. U. Tel......	58⅝	100	Tol., Wab. & W....	44½
22	do..............	58⅝	200	P., F. W. & C......	105
100	do.......2d call	58⅝	100	Alt. & T.H. P.....	71¼
45	do..............	58⅝	100	Chic. & Alton.....	105⅝
50	do..............	58⅝			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$7,500	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Ser.	106	200	Reading R........	115¼
4,000	do.......3d Ser.	105¾	500	do..........s30	114¾
9,000	do.......Small	105¾	100	Mich. Cen......	111¾
400	Quick. Min.......	51½	500	M. S. & N. I. R.....	83⅝
100	West. U. Tel......	59	200	Ill. Cen. R......	122¼
300	do..............	59¼	100	Clev. & Pitts.....	86⅛
300	Mar. Pref.........	29	100	Chic. & N. W.....	35⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.........	103¾	200	Chi. & N. W. P....	66⅛
200	Erie R............	71⅝	60	do..........	66
200	do..........s10	71⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R...	109⅛
400	do..............	71¾	50	P. F. W. & C....	105
100	Erie R. P........	75¼	100	do..........	104⅜
100	Hudson R..........	122¾	100	do.........	104⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$12,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	108¾	1400	Reading R.......	115
33,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62.	111	300	do............	114¾
2,500	U.S.6s,5-20s, C.'65	108	400	M. S. & N. I.....	83⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.R.	98¾	10	do.........s10	83⅜
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98	100	do............	83⅞
400,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		300	Chi. & N. W......	35⅝
	2d Ser.	106	300	Chic. & W.N.Pref..	66⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N...	70¾	100	do........s10	66⅞
10,000	do........	71	100	do.........s30	66½
100	Boston W. P.......	32⅛	100	Tol., Wab. & W....	44½
200	West. U. Tel.......	58⅝	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	104⅞
100	do..............	58⅞	100	Chic. & Alt......	105
50	Mariposa Pref......	28⅛	13	Nor. & Wor.......	107
100	Erie Railroad......	70⅞	100	Chi. & R. I.......	109¾
200	Erie R. Pr........	76			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Amer. Gold......	146⅜	1100	Erie R.........s3	71¼
130,000	do............c	146½	600	do..........b3	71¾
50,000	do..............	146¼	200	do...........c	71⅜
10,000	do..............	146⅛	200	do.........b10	71⅜
600	Bos. Water P.....s3	32⅛	200	Hud. R. R........	122
100	Rutland Mar........	26⅞	100	do...........s3	122
100	do...........b3	26⅝	200	M. So. & N. I.....	83⅞
200	do...........s3	26¼	100	do...........b3	83⅞
100	Spruce Hill C.......	4	200	do...........s3	83⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co......	51⅛	300	do.........b10	83⅝
200	West. U. Tel.......	58½	200	Chi. & N. W.....b3	35⅝
100	do...........b5	58⅝	300	do............	35⅝
100	do...........s3	58⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. P....	66⅜
100	New-York C........	103⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	104⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol.......	114⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio&M. Cer.s3	29⅛	300	Erie Railroad....b3	71¼
10,000	do........	29⅜	500	do..........	71⅛
300	Boston W. P.....	32⅛	2100	do.........s5	71⅛
200	do.........b3	32⅜	700	do........	71⅛
100	do.........s3	32⅛	600	do........s3	71⅛
200	Rutland Marble.....	26¼	100	do........s5	71
100	do.........s5	26⅝	400	do.........	71¼
100	do........b10	26¼	200	Hud. Riv. R.....	122½
400	Spruce H. C.....s3	4	300	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	86⅛
100	Mar. Min. Pr......	28⅛	100	do.........b30	86⅝
200	do.........s3	28⅛	200	do........b3	86⅛
100	do........b10	28⅝	200	Clev. & Tol......b3	114⅛
100	do........s10	28⅜	200	Chic., R. I. & P....	109⅛
100	do.........b3	28⅜	100	do.........b10	109⅛
100	Quicksilver......b10	51⅛	200	do..........b3	109⅛
200	West. U. Tel.......	59	100	Chic. & N. W....b3	35⅜
500	Mich. S. & N. I....	83⅜	100	do........s10	35⅝
1200	do.........s3	83⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. P..b3	66⅜
200	do.........s3	83½	100	P., F. W. & C....b10	104⅜
100	do........b10	83⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$20,000	Am. Gold......	146½	300	Hud. R. R........	122
5,000	Tenn. 6s.New.....	71	200	do...........b3	122
300	Spruce H. C......b3	4⅛	200	Reading R......s5	114⅞
100	Cum. Coal........	46⅛	500	do..........b30	115
100	Quick. Min. Co.b60	51⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	86
100	do...........s3	51⅛	200	do..........b15	85¼
200	West. U. Tel.....s3	58⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol....s10	114⅝
200	do...........b15	58⅝	100	Chic., R. I. & P....	109⅛
200	New-York Cen.......	103⅜	200	Chi. & N. W........	35⅝
100	do...........s4	103⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. P.b3	66⅜
200	Erie R............	71	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	104⅝

MONDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Nanks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 8, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,542,061
Increase in Specie	1,074,310
Decrease in Deposits	83,291
Decrease in Legal-Tender	2,428,554
Increase in Circulation	698,454

	Sept. 1, 1866.	Sept. 9, 1865.	Sept. 8, 1866.
Local Capital...	$9,535,665	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	68,847,700	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H	$78,383,365	$82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	214,189,842	268,941,668	265,399,607
Specie	13,755,824	7,455,910	6,381,600
Deposits	179,353,511	225,107,991	225,191,282
Legal-Tender...	56,520,734	90,194,254	92,622,808
In Sub-Tres'y..	68,235,442	84,563,995	82,294,542

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$627,398	Mercantile	$482,323
Mer. Exchange	454,164	Republic	557,950
Commerce	4,821,890	St. Nicholas	757,840
Ocean	798,697	Marine	265,000
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,832,755	Continental	550,589
Central	1,620,000	Importers'	506,190
Mechanics'	514,316	Ninth	945,805
New-York	743,388	First	447,649
M. Association	307,771	Am. Exchange	989,120
Metropolitan	1,064,050	Gallatin	498,390
Commonwealth	213,927	Citizens'	132,459
Leather	163,500	Union	441,000
N. America	314,196	Chatham	131,132
Irving	196,300	Shoe & Leather	898,200
Tradesmen's	610,458	Hanover	293,491
Phoenix	295,000	N. Y. Exchange	268,533
Third	797,041	Mechanics & T.	105,000
Butchers & D.	240,788	Atlantic	92,800
Seventh Ward	169,321	Pacific	128,764
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	77,000

Total 44 National Banks	$28,312,495
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	193,393
Total on Clearing-house report, Sept. 8	$28,506,288
On previous report, Sept. 1	27,807,834
Increase in circulation	$698,454

The Bank Statement this afternoon shows a partial improvement in the employment of Money. The Loans are advanced three and a half millions, and about three millions in Greenback and National City Bank Circulation have been sent to the country, in addition to considerable sums of ordinary National Bank Circulation, now much scarcer at this point than Greenbacks. The Banks show over a million gain in Special Deposits. The general Deposit line is nearly even with last Monday.

The market for Money is steady to-day at 4@5 ₩ cent. on call to the Brokers. Most of the new transactions are made at 5 ₩ cent., the exceptions being to the leading dealers in the United States Funds at 4 ₩ cent. The market is not active among the Brokers in Stocks, nor is the demand important from the Brokers in prime Merchant paper at 5@6 ₩ cent. The Importers and Jobbers and also the Domestic Commission houses continue averse to long credits, and while this feeling of caution continues the amount of Merchant paper in the market is not likely to be in excess of the demand.

The shipment of Gold from the other side by the steamer *Java* on Saturday is telegraphed as $1,450,000, in place of $1,000,000, as reported on Saturday. The *City of Boston* arrived yesterday with $250,000, and the *Hermann* this A. M. with $310,000. The other arrival due at Boston by the *China* this week amounts to $765,000. The price of Gold was held firm in the Gold Room to-day, notwithstanding the English and Continental arrivals. The speculators for the rise, however, feel less confident than they did on Friday and Saturday. Their only safe calculation is on the temporary scarcity of cash Gold to meet the daily Customs demand and to fulfill maturing short contracts. The sales to-day were at 146¼@146⅝@146½ ₩ cent. The cash Gold was not in pressing request. A difference of ⅛ ₩ cent. was paid for its use until to-morrow.

The demand for Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer, (mail closing here on Tuesday P. M.,) is supplied to-day on the basis of 106 ₩ cent. for 60 day bills on London, and 106½@107 ₩ cent. for short sight; the latter quite irregular and terms regulated by the anxiety of sellers for this particular packet. A standard banker drew freely, 60 days, at 106 ₩ cent.

The United States Funds opened dull for the new week. The sales were light at the Stock Exchange, but a fair amount of business was done by the great dealers on the Street. The old 5-20s of 1862 were 111@111⅛ and the new of 1865, 108⅛@108⅜ ₩ cent. The 7-30s sold at 105⅞@106 ₩ cent., all three series being very nearly the same price.

In the Border State Stocks there was considerable business done in Tennessees at 71⅞ ex-coupons for the old, and 70¾@⅞ for the new 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.

The Railway speculation opened firm in the forenoon and a moderate business was done at Saturday's prices or a fraction higher. But later in the day the market fell off, and there was some increased bearish feeling manifested against Erie shares, (the transfer of which preliminary to the October election close on Thursday next,) and also against Reading, Michigan Southern, &c. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following general quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅝	98⅜	Northwest	35⅛	35⅝
U. S. 5-20s	111⅛	111	N. West Pref.	66⅞	66⅜
U. S. 7-30s	106	106	Rock Island	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central	103⅞	103⅝	Fort Wayne	104⅜	104⅜
Erie	71⅞	71⅛	Cumb'land Coal	46½	46⅜
Hudson	122	122	Quicksilver	51	51½
Reading	115⅝	114¾	W. U. Telegraph	58½	58¼
Mich. Southern	83⅝	83⅝	Mariposa Pref.	28⅞	28⅛
Illinois Central	122	122	Ohio Certificates	29	29¼
Pittsburgh	86¾	86	American Gold	146¼	146⅛
Tennessee 6s	70⅝	71	Bills on London	106	106

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	B'k of the Republic	116
Manhattan	110	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants	116	Hanover	110½
Union	118	Irving	103
America	135	Metropolitan	131
City	190	Market	111
Phenix	102½	Shoe and Leather	111
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	102
National	112	Commonwealth	106
Merch'ts Exchange	112	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
Seventh Ward	110	Park	145
State of New York	108½	Central National	112
Commerce	116	First National	215
Ocean	102½	Fourth National	106½
American Exchange	118	Ninth National	111
Pacific	160	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	73
N.Y.Cen. 7s, '76	102	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Gal. & Chi. ex	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	104¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. con. 1867	102	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.2d M.	96⅜
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f.'85	103¾	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	88½
Harlem 1st M.'69-'72	102¼	Cleve. & P. 2d M	91
Harlem convMtg&S.F.	98	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Harlem 3d mort '68	98	Miss.&Mo. L'dGt'1stM.	61
Mich.C.new.1st M.8s,'82	112	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	92	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95	Chi. & Al. income	92
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₩ c.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	70
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	105	Peninsula R.R. bonds	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	89½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	90
Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv.	102	Joliet & Chi. 1st m.	102
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102	McGregor West. 1st M.	65
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91	N. Y. & N. Haven 7s	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	92		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $10,382,434 97; including for Customs, $357,000; Gold Notes, $344,000. Payments, $9,296,289 30. Balance, $88,650,140 75.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 10, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 58 bbls. Ashes, 13,308 bbls. Flour, 1,437 bbls. Corn Meal, 11,008 bush. Wheat, 85,071 bush. Corn, 16,353 bush. Oats, 25 bbls. Beef, 65 pkgs. Cut Meats, 130 pkgs. Lard, and 103 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are scarce and in demand at $8 50@$8 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls continue altogether nominal.

BEESWAX—Is in limited request at 39c.@41c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been more active and general since our last, and desirable styles of goods have been quite firm in prices, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $2 50@$5 50; Boys', $1 75@$3 25; Youths', $1 50@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged Boots, $4@$6; Men's Calf Sewed Boots, $5@$7; Boys' Calf Pegged Boots, $3@$4; Youths', $2@$3; Men's Kip Brogans, $1 25@$2; Men's Split Brogans, $1 10@$1 75; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, $1@$1 50; Youths', 70c.@$1 12½; Men's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 75@$2 50; Men's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 75@$3; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2 25@$3 25; Boys' Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Youths', $1@$1 70; Women's Kip and Split Boots, $1 10@$1 75; Women's Calf, Goat, and Split Boots, $1 85@$2 37; Women's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 60@$1 85; Women's Calf, Goat, and Kid Balmorals, $1 75@$2 75; Women's Sewed Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses', $1 50@$2.25; Misses' Pegged, $1 25@$1 60; Children's Sewed, $1 10@$1 75; Children's Pegged, 90c.@$1 25; Ladies' City Made Gaiters, $2@$4; Ladies' Eastern Made, $1 25@$3; Misses' City Made $1 90@$2 50; Misses' Eastern Made $1@$1 55; Children's Gaiters and Fancy, 70c.@$2 ₩ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand and steady, at $10 50@$11 50 for Common Hard; $14@$15 for Croton, and $40 for Philadelphia front, ₩ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at 40c.@43c. for plain Sperm; 50c.@53c. for patent Sperm; 22c.@24c. for Adamantine (light weights) ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Continues inactive at $1 75 for Rosendale ₩ bbl.

COAL—Foreign is in light supply and demand at steady rates. A moderate inquiry prevails for Anthracite at previous figures. We quote: Liverpool Orrel at $15; do. House Cannel at $17; Newcastle Gas and Steam at $9 50@$10 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs.; and Anthracite, from yard, at $8@$9 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, including Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 16c.@19½c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention at rather buoyant prices; Middlings, 32½c.@35c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,100 bales, against receipts of 594 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	6,630
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	445,433
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	868,575
Exports since Sept. 1	8,542
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	295,481
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Augusta, 4-4, 21c.; Pepperell O, 20c.; Pepperell N, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Bartlett, 29½c.; Palmer River, 25c.; Wheaton Company, 22½c. Prints—Freeman, 16½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic—Cocheco, 20½c.; Pacific, 19c.; Dunnell, 19½c.; Freeland Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 50c.@75c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Stanard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garotte No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40. Cuffs, $50, less 30 ₩ cent. Ticks—Hamilton, 37½c.; Hamilton D, 32½c. Stripes—Haymaker, 28c.; Albany, 14c.; Arasapha, 20c.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Exhibit rather more animation. The principal articles have been quoted firm.

EARTHENWARE—Has been in light supply and lively request since our last, at full prices.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive at 25c.@85c. for very poor to choice Live Geese, ₩ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been sparingly purchased at $3 50@$3 55 for No. 1 Canton, ₩ box.

FISH—There has been less activity in the market, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers. We quote: Dry Cod at $7 25@$8 25 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $22@$22 50; No. 2 at $18 25@$19 75; No. 3 at $13 25@$13 75, ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4@$6 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 68c.@70c. for scaled, and 52c.@55c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand at former rates.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 40@$4 60, and Bunch do. at $3 65@$3 90, ₩ box. Currants, 15½c.@15¾c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more inquired for, and really desirable lots, which have been sparingly offered, have again improved in price, closing in favor of sellers. Sales since our last 15,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 65@$8 35; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 50@$11 25, chiefly at $6 50@$9 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 65@$11 10 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65	@$8 35
Extra State	6 50	@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 65	@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 15	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25	@16 00

Southern Flour in more demand and advancing. Sales since our last 850 bbls., in lots, at $10 75@$12 25 for poor to good, and $12 25@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine, at $5 50@$6 40 ₩ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 270 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and moderate demand at decidedly firmer prices. Sales since our last 18,000 bushels, including choice White Michigan at $3 15; No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 14; unsound Chicago, $1 51½; and amber State at $2 75@$2 77 ₩ bushel. Corn has been moderately dealt in, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels at 82c. for unsound; 82½c.@83c., afloat, and 83½c. in store for sound mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Chicago at 43c.@48c., Milwaukee at 47c.@53c., ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is in limited demand, including Western at 82c.@90c. ₩ bushel; sales 5,100 bushels.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet but steady, the former at 26c.@26½c. per piece, and the latter at 36c.@36½c. ₩ yard.

HAY—North River bale is in very moderate supply and fair request at 85c.@$1 20 for old, and 70c.@$1 05 for new, ₩ 100 lbs. Supply moderate.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand and steady, including American new at 45c.@70c.; last year's crop, at 20c.@60c.; also foreign at 50c.@70c., ₩ lb.

HEMP—A moderate demand prevails for Manilla at 10½c. in gold ₩ lb.; and for Jute at $115@$135 in gold ₩ ton. Other kinds neglected.

HONEY—Cuba is inactive at 60c.@61c., gold, in bond, and 82½c., gold, free, ₩ gallon.

LATHS—Have been in fair request at $4 for Eastern, ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 60 for Common, and $2 10 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request and steady in price.

METALS—Copper and Iron have been rather moderately inquired for. White Lead and Tin have been in fair demand. We quote: Ingot Copper at 31c.@32c. ₩ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $47@$50; Scotch Pig, $46@$49; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $103@$105 ₩ ton; Pig Lead, $6 80@$7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c. in gold ₩ lb.; Straits Tin, 21½c.@22c. in gold ₩ lb.; Banca Tin, 23½c.@24c. in gold ₩ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 13½c.@14½c. ₩ lb.; English Cast Steel, second and first quality, 18½c.@24c.; English Spring, second and first quality, 11½c.@13c.; English Blister, second and first quality, 12½c.@20c.; English Machinery, 14c.@16c.; German, second and first quality, 15c.@17½c.; American Blister, 11½c.@13½c.; American Cast, hammered, 18c.@22c.; American Cast, rolled, 13c.@15c.; American Spring, 11c.@12½c.; American Machinery, 14c.@15c., (store prices,) ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather better request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@71c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4 80@$4 90; Resin at $3 50@$9 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 62½ ₩ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in very moderate demand, partly for export, at from $51@$56 ₩ ton.

OILS—Continue in fair demand, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 62@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 95; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 85 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in fair request at 27c.@28c. for Crude, 44½c.@46½c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less urgent request, even on speculative account, at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $33 10@$33 25 for new Mess, closing at $33 12½, cash; $31@$31 50 for one year old Mess, and $30@$30 25 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. new Mess, deliverable in September and October, sellers' and buyers' option, at $32 50@$33 25 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 380 pkgs. Bacon is rather more active at 15½c.@15¾c. for Cumberland cut and 16½c.@16¾c. for short rib, ₩ lb.; sales 380 boxes. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales since our last, 900 tcs. and bbls., at 18c.@20½c., ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet, at $14@$19 for new Plain Mess and $19@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter continues quiet, at 30c.@42c. for State, 43c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese is in limited request at 5c.@18c. ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.		
New-York State Firkins, fresh, ₩ lb.	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb.	42	@42½
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ₩ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₩ lb.	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₩ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₩ lb.	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₩ lb.	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb.	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ₩ lb.	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₩ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₩ lb.	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₩ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₩ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₩ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ₩ lb.	20	@22

CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb.	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₩ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₩ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₩ lb.	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ₩ lb.	10	@15

RICE—Continues in moderate request at $9 75@$10 for Rangoon, and $12 50@$13 75 for Carolina ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in good demand and buoyant in price, including Turk's Island at 50c.; Liverpool ground at $1 90@$1 95, and fine at $2 50@$2 90 ₩ sack.

SEEDS—Are in rather better demand, including Clover at 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax at $3 65@$3 85, and Timothy at $3 75@$4 75, Calcutta Linseed $4 35@$4 50 ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in fair request and steady, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been in demand and held firmly, including Cassia in mats, at 44c., gold; Cassia in cases, at 43c., gold; Ginger, 22c.@24c., currency; Mace, 90c.@92½c., gold; No. 1 Nutmegs, 90c.@95c., gold; Pepper, 21½c.@22c., gold; Pepper in bond, 6½c.@6¾c., gold; Pimento, Jamaica, 20c., gold; Pimento in bond, 4½c.@4¾c.; Cloves, 27c.@27½c., gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are attracting more attention at somewhat firmer prices. Sales since our last 1,250 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 430 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at 13¾c.@16⅛c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 31,000 lbs. at 18½c.@22½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 128,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 15,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited request, but firm in price, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ₩ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ₩ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 35@$1 50; extra fine to finest, $1 60@$1 90 ₩ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankey—Common to fair, 58c.@65c.; superior to fine, 70c.@75c.; extra fine to finest, 80c.@90c. ₩ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 19; extra fine to finest, $1 12@1 25 ₩ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ₩ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 15@1 70 ₩ lb. Orange Peco—Common to fine, 75c.@1 15 ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Leaf has been less freely offered, and has been in demand at steady rates. Manufactured has been moderately inquired for at our quotations:

	Tax Paid—Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work: 5s, 10s, ¼ and ½ lbs.—		
Common	$0 30@$0 40	$0 20@$0 30
Medium	45@ 55	40@ 50
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Navy ½ lbs. and lbs., Common	25@ 35	20@ 30
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Bright Work: ½ lbs. and lbs.—		
Common	30@ 40	25@ 40
Medium	50@ 60	40@ 55
Good and Fine	75@ 1 00	70@ 1 15
	In Bond—Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work: Common	$0 23@$0 25	$0 20@$0 22
Good and Fine	27@ 30	25@ 30
Bright Work: Common	25@ 35	25@ 35
Good and Fine	50@ 75	50@ 75

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more activity in the market to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 700 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sailing vessel and ¼d. by steamer, ₩ lb.; 21,000 bushels Wheat and 7,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5d. ₩ bushel, and 30 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. For Bremen, 50 tons Measurement Goods at 8s. 9d. ₩ ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BATH, HOMBURG.

In ordre of the Council of the town of Homburg there has been constituted a CUR-COMMISSION. The same has to give answers in all occurring questions from abroad, as well as to give advice in the place itself to all strangers who should be in want of same. The Commission is formed out of independent residents of the place. With regard to the many questions made latterly, by letter and telegraph, the undersigned recommends strongly to the present, as well as the outward strangers, to address themselves to this commission, which is placed under public authority.

Letters and telegrams will be answered forthwith.

SCHLEUSSNER,
The Burgomaster of Homburg.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

Agents and correspondents in New-York:
THE MORRIS EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 60 Broadway,
where information may be obtained; or address, post-paid,
J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

RAILROAD TIES WANTED.—TWENTY thousand white oak or white chestnut cross-ties wanted immediately, 8 feet in length, six inches in width, and six inches in thickness. Address WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President Hudson River Railroad, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City.

THE OLD BIBLE HOUSE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY has removed from No. 5 Clinton Hall, 8th-st., to No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway, where employers can be suited with domestics of all capacities.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL IN a wholesale business in New-Orleans, by a twenty-years' resident, now doing a good business, and in a good location; the most unexceptionable references given. Address, for three days, M. J. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, and after that time to same initials, Box No. 1,830 Post-office, New-Orleans.

AN UNEMPLOYED BUSINESS MAN, with $2,000 to $5,000 capital, is desirous of a connection with some legitimate mercantile or manufacturing concern. Those who want more capital, or the assistance of a competent, active man, can address, in confidence, JOSEPH AKERLY, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with a few hundred dollars, in an established paying office business. Call at No. 651 Broadway, Room No. 4, between 9 and 11 A. M.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—NEATLY FITted up, now doing a good business; price $7,000, cash. Particulars obtained of HARRAL, RISLEY & TOMPKINS, druggists, No. 141 Chambers.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL RUBBER SET OF TEETH,

with plumpers to set out the cheeks and restore the face to its natural appearance; movable plumpers adjusted to old sets.

Weighted lower sets.
Fillings of gold, amalgam, bone, &c.
Teeth extracted without pain,
No extra charge, with
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
SPLENDID
RUBBER SETS, $10 to $15.
At Dr. H. BERHARD, D. D. S.,
No. 216 6th-av., near 14th-st.
Cut this out.

NO. 216 SIXTH-AVENUE,
NEAR 14TH-ST., IS THE PLACE
FOR THOSE BEAUTIFUL RUBBER SETS OF TEETH, $10 to $15.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE—IN SUITES or otherwise, and Pickhardt's parlor sofa and secretary bed, with full spring and hair mattresses. No. 187 Bleecker, corner of Sullivan-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured is *declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government, and all others whatsoever.*

The aid received from the Government (in amount equal to this First Mortgage) is economically and judiciously applied to the construction and equipment of the Road, together with nearly $7,000,000, received from Stock Subscriptions and other sources. The First Mortgage therefore amounts to but about 35 per cent. of the actual cost and value of the Property which it covers.

The road is now completed, equipped and running from Sacramento City to Alta, a distance of 73 miles, and the earnings for the three months ending August 1st were as follows, viz.:

May, 1866	$65,115.83
June "	67,429.78
July "	85,000.00

IN GOLD.

The earnings are steadily increasing, and are estimated at over $100,000 in Gold for the month of August—the official report for that month not having been received at this date.

The construction of the road is going vigorously forward,—24 miles additional being nearly ready for the cars,—and it will probably be in full operation to the California State Line—156 miles from Sacramento City—during the summer of 1867, when its earnings must be very large, as the entire trade of Nevada, and a large proportion of that of Utah, Idaho and Montana must pass over its line. It has been shown by reliable statistics that in 1863 over $13,000,000 in Gold was paid for freighting goods from California to Nevada alone.

This part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route is destined to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, and its First Mortgage Bonds are among the best secured and most desirable investments ever offered.

Over $1,000,000 has been already expended in grading beyond the point to which the road is now completed, and the iron is bought and paid for sufficient to lay the track the entire distance to the State Line.

The Road has been completed and equipped thus far without the sale of a single dollar of its First Mortgage Bonds, and they are offered to the public for the first time, after the earnings of the Road have reached the sum of $100,000 per month in Gold, only about 25 per cent. of which is required for operating expenses.

The Bonds are offered at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in Currency. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau St., New York.

N.B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 2,000 BALES
MOBILE AND GULF COTTON

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoor, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the Continental Stores, and the New-York Warehousing Company's Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept 6, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2d) day of October, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at Jefferson Barracks Reserve, near St. Louis, Mo., about five thousand (5,000) barrels of powder, composed of cannon, mortar and musket powders.

The powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction THIS DAY (Tuesday), at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., an assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture; pier and mantel mirrors, enameled suites, rosewood and mahogany piano fortes, carpets, oil-cloths, office desks, tables, &c.; also, an invoice of silver-plated ware, china, glass, &c. Catalogues at the salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment, consisting of every variety of parlor, bed-room, library, dining-room and other elegant furniture. To be peremptorily sold without reserve.

A. COLEMAN, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, AT eleven o'clock, within the store—
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
576 boxes Malaga lemons, landing.
250 boxes Menton lemons.
20 cases pearl sago.
100 cases assorted pickles.
50 boxes oranges.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, AT 10½ A. M., at No. 132 Van Buren-st., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn, rosewood piano, library bookcase, rosewood, walnut and oak marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; china, cut glassware, Brussels and three-ply carpets, &c., &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES J. HOYT, Plaintiff, against GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-nine hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-six cents, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, beside the costs of this action.

EDWARD B. MERRILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated 27th August, 1866.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]
Au. 28—law6wTu.*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN 17th and 18th sts., on 6th-av., a lady's small BUCKSKIN BAG: was picked up by a lady passing. A suitable reward and the warm thanks of the owner will be rendered on leaving it with Mr. DURYEE, at Nos. 64 and 66 Lispenard-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, 7TH INST., IN a Madison-av. stage, between 8 and 8½ o'clock, near the Olympic Theatre, a small pair black opera-glasses; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with W. E. TUCKER, No. 90 Chambers-st.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 25, 1866.

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS, OF which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn., on the 5th of September next, for the examination of volunteer officers who have served not less than two years in the navy for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL
FOR SALE BY
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, at Jersey City, Elizabethport or New-York.
For terms apply at the office of the Company, No. Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL—Now landing ex steamer *Helen R. Cooper*, from Liverpool, 382 tons best English Cannel and 338 tons Haliburton's Orrell Coal, foot of 18th-st., North River. For sale in lots to suit, by H. L. PARMLEE & BRO., No. 3

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by John Brougham, supported by Messrs. T. E. Morris, Donaldson, Davidge, Andrews, Miss Johnson, Miss Andrews, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, THE DEBUTANTE, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, and MR. AND MRS. WHITE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Lewis Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wood, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, IVANHOE; OR, THE MAID OF JUDAH, and DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONKEY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK, and IL TROVATORE. Leading characters by Mr. Eddy and Henrietta Irving.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾: THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, THIS EVENING, at 8, THE GRAND TOURNAMENT of the State and Provincial Champions.

ARGUS HALL.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, ADAM AND EVE. Evening at 8, PARLOR CONCERTS.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The New-York Weekly Times will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The Times will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

We will supply all orders that may be sent us, accompanied by the money, for the Weekly Times, for the next ten weeks—from Sept. 8 to Nov. 10, both inclusive—at the following rates:

2 copies for 10 weeks	$1
5 copies for 10 weeks	2
30 copies for 10 weeks	10
100 copies for 10 weeks	30

Payment invariably in advance. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
New-York Times, New-York.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1866.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The cable brings dates of yesterday noon. The Upper House of the Prussian Parliament has passed an act indemnifying the King for extra-judicial financial acts done during the war. The proposed loan of sixty millions has been reduced to thirty, and made payable in one year. It is said that the King of Saxony is about to resign in favor of his son. The tea-party of the Queen of Spain and the Empress of France at Biarritz is supposed to have been of great political importance—but in what way the cable does not tell. Austrian and Italian negotiations are going on very slowly. Fifty-eight thousand Italian soldiers have been disbanded A telegraphic and postal convention between Austria and Italy has been proposed. Austria, after the proper occasion has passed, is about to reorganize and modernize her army. A rumor that Lord Stanley is to take Lord Cowley's place as Minister to France has currency. Since when did British Foreign Ministers take the places of their own subordinates? From Russia there is a rumor of formidable revolt in Daghestan; but that is nothing new, the province being in the vicinity of the scene of Schamyl's exploits. From Athens we learn that the people of Crete reject the terms offered them by the Sultan's Government; and that the Epirotes (maligned in Roman history as cowards) have demanded freedom from Turkey, and as a means of getting it have abandoned Epirus and fled to the woods. We have also news by the *China* to the 2d inst., but the main items have already appeared by telegraph.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Jersey State Legislature assembled in special session at Trenton yesterday, and Gov. Ward's message was delivered in the afternoon. The session has been called for the purpose of taking action upon the proposed Constitutional Amendment, which the Legislature at its last regular session refused to ratify. This amendment the Governor alludes to as "the most lenient amnesty ever offered to treason, while every provision is wisely adapted to the welfare of the whole country." Another important matter recommended by the Governor to the consideration of the Legislature, is the election of a United States Senator, as by an existing vacancy and the protracted illness of its only remaining Senator, the State is at present unrepresented in that branch of Congress.

On Saturday night last a daring attempt was made to rob the Baltimore Post-office. The night clerks were on duty as usual, and about the hour named an *attaché* of the office noticed a man getting into one of the side windows. He waited quietly until the fellow had effected an entrance, when he coolly seized the individual and held him in custody until the arrival of the police.

Dates from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult. are received. A general engagement between the French, under Marshal Bazaine, and the Liberal army of 30,000 men, under Gen. Garia, was anticipated, the issue of which is regarded with great interest as affecting the affairs of the country. The Liberal forces at several points had been successful in minor engagements.

Our earliest dispatches from the Maine election speak confidently of heavy Republican gains. John Lynch, Representative for Congress in the First District, is reëlected by an increased majority, and of course all the other present members have been rechosen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Republican, is chosen Governor by a majority of perhaps 25,000.

The exports from the port of Savannah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, amount to $17,925,500, and the imports in the same time to $350,745—leaving a balance in favor of exports over imports of $17,574,755. The tonnage employed in this business has been near 4,000,000 in the foreign trade, and over 35,500,000 in the coastwise trade.

The approaching anniversary of the defence of the City of Baltimore by her citizen soldiery—the 12th of September, 1814—will be observed in a becoming manner by the venerable survivors of the band of patriots who participated in the stirring events of that memorable day.

The surveys are completed for the proposed railroad from Baltimore direct to Aquia Creek, thence to connect with the road to Richmond. The shortest time between Baltimore and Richmond by the way of Washington is about eleven hours, which will be reduced to five hours by the new line.

A boiler at the steam saw-mill of Messrs. Jones & Whitcomb, at Newbern, N. C., exploded on Friday last. A Mr. C. H. Alexander was instantly killed and seven other persons were seriously injured. The loss of the proprietors is estimated at about $10,000.

The opening of the Wisconsin State University, which was to occur on the 19th inst., has been indefinitely postponed, and the Board Regents have adjourned to the 2d of October. They decline to elect a Faculty until they get a President.

The National Telegraphic Union, composed of delegates from all parts of the country representing local Unions, will convene in Baltimore to-morrow, for the purpose of discussing and disposing of matters of interest to the societies.

The harbor of Galveston, Texas, is fast closing up with sand. Light draft vessels now ground in the channel where there was formerly a depth of twenty feet.

A man named De Canine, who was run over by a train at Elizabeth, N. J., and mortally injured, was, at his own solicitation, shot through the head, his sufferings being past endurance.

George A. Maxim, a member of the Jersey City Police Force, was arrested on Saturday last on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

LOCAL NEWS.

First Judge Daly, of the Common Pleas, yesterday, delivered a very elaborate opinion in the case of Cooper et al. *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz and others of the members of the Board of Health. The action was brought by Cooper and others, who are butchers in this City, for the purpose of obtaining a permanent injunction against the Health Board, restraining the latter, among other things, from removing slaughter-houses, from preventing the butchers and others from driving cattle through the streets of New-York in the day time, and from compelling them to take out licenses or permits, as they are termed, before they can carry on the business of butchers. A temporary injunction, with an order to show cause why the same should not be made permanent, was granted two or three weeks ago. The case was fully argued, and yesterday the Judge dissolved the injunction. The opinion is long—too long for our columns—and shows careful research of all the laws bearing upon the questions at issue. So far as it becomes necessary, the act creating the Board, and conferring the powers claimed for it, is pronounced to be a constitutional law.

A motion was made yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, for a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County to raise about $25,000 to pay the Police force on Staten Island. By a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Supervisors of that county were authorized to raise such sum of money as would be sufficient to sustain a Police force on the Island, consisting of one Captain, two Sergeants and twenty-five Patrolmen, and as many more as the authorities there wished to have. It seems the Supervisors decline to take any action toward raising the necessary funds, hence an application to the Court to compel them. The action is commenced in the name of the People of the State on the relation of John G. Bergen, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police. The Court, after argument, took the papers and reserved its decision.

Yesterday morning Mr. George E. Baldwin, Clerk of the Superior Court, was surprised by the information from the powers above him, that his services in that capacity would not be longer required, for the reason that Mr. J. M. Sweeney, late Clerk to the Board of Councilmen, had been appointed to fill his place. Mr. Baldwin has been Clerk of this Court for only a few months, having been appointed by the Superior Court Justices about the first of the present year to take the place of Mr. Livingston, removed.

Sixteen new cases of cholera were reported yesterday, which shows an increase over the number reported any day during the previous week. The cases yesterday were nearly all reported in filthy overcrowded tenement-houses, and in the districts where most of the cases this season have been found. The total number of deaths in the City for the week ending Sept. 8 was 656, or 9 more than occurred during the previous week, and 81 more than were reported for the corresponding week of last year.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a number of grand larceny cases were partially disposed of. Some of the prisoners had sentence suspended and were discharged. One prisoner, Allen Klechner, who pleaded an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. Others were remanded till Friday for sentence.

A meeting was held in the Strong place Baptist Church last evening, for the purpose of giving the Baptist Churches of South Brooklyn an opportunity of taking farewell with Rev. Mr. Earle, about to leave for California as an Evangelist.

At 11 P. M. Sunday Antonio C. Percise, while laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*, sprang through the second-story window of No. 81 Marion-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

About 9 o'clock on Sunday evening Bernard Conway, a tailor, shot himself through the head with a pistol at No. 298 First-avenue. Cause, *delirium tremens*.

Three of the crew of the ship *Robert Peel*, from Liverpool, were arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing Carl Vraismer, a passenger, of $7,000 in jewelry, cash, &c.

On Sunday evening Mary Smith jumped into the East River from the Hartford dock, but was rescued by Anthony Bulger and taken home.

Near midnight of Sunday Harry Clark committed suicide at No. 421 Broadway by swallowing prussic acid. Cause, unrequited love.

Gold was steady yesterday at about 146½. Exchange on London, 106. Money Market quiet; the United States Funds dull; the Railway speculation firm in the forenoon, but dull at the close of the day.

A somewhat livelier inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise yesterday. Flour and Wheat was dearer; Cotton, Hay and Sugars buoyant. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

Although beef cattle did not sell as readily, yesterday, at the National Drove Yards and on Sixth-street, as they did one week ago, beef was in active demand at last week's figures. The quality of cattle received the present week was superior; although in many droves there were a number of rough, shabby oxen, stags and dry cows, not half fattened. These sold slowly, and at greatly reduced prices. A large number of bulls were offered, which were disposed of at very low figures. The receipts of cows are light, trade dull, and prices low and fluctuating. Good calves are in excellent request, and the demand exceeds the supply. The large number of grass-fed calves, however, renders trade dull, and prices comparatively easy. Sheep and lambs are doing better than they were last week. A large supply of better mutton was received than usual; and prices were firmer than they were one week ago. The swine market is quite active. The demand is fully equal to the supply. Live hogs were selling yesterday at 11c.@11¼c per pound, live weight. There is no prospect at all that the price of meat will drop much if any lower than it now is.

The Policy of the Radicals—Proclamation of Thaddeus Stevens.

In another part of this morning's paper we copy an extract from a speech made a few days since by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. That extract canvasses the action of the present Congress at its last session, and states what Mr. Stevens proposes to demand at its hands when it again assembles. He looks to the result of the pending elections for the influence which is to compel the concession of those demands. Mr. Stevens is the unquestioned leader of the majority in Congress. He complains that they failed to do all which he required of them, and this is true; but they, nevertheless, did nothing against his advice, and the fact of his supremacy in their councils is beyond dispute. If the vote this Fall sustains the Radicals, this influence will be greatly augmented, and Mr. Stevens will be in position absolutely to dictate a policy for the adoption of Congress. His declarations on the subject are entitled to very great weight.

Mr. Stevens says he intends to propose again at the next session certain measures which Congress failed to adopt last Winter, and he tells us what these measures are.

1. He intends that Congress shall pass laws overthrowing and discarding the present State Governments in the Southern States, as utterly illegal—and providing governments for them as *conquered provinces*—fixing the qualifications of voters and requiring universal negro suffrage. Mr. Stevens leaves no doubt upon this point. He reproaches Congress with cowardice for not having done this at the last session, and says it failed because the Republican Party had not been sufficiently informed on the subject. But now he thinks the party is prepared to adopt it, and he looks to the coming elections for an indorsement of his views.

2. He intends that Congress shall pass laws by which "a sufficient fund shall be levied out of the property of the Southern people to pay the *expenses and damages* of the war." This cannot be less than four or five thousand millions of dollars, and Southern property to this extent is to be *confiscated*. Congress would have done this, too, at its last session but for its cowardice. "I trust now," says Mr. Stevens, "that our constituents will give us more courage."

3. The third measure Mr. Stevens intends to force upon Congress is to give *homesteads* and the right to vote to all the colored men who fought in the Union armies. This is also to come out of the property of Southern people, and is simply so much additional confiscation.

4. The great fundamental question to be met at this election, Mr. Stevens holds, is the question of *negro rights*; and that he means to force upon the action of Congress. He asserts in the broadest terms his theory that the Southern people have no rights whatever,—that they can claim nothing under the Constitution, and that the National Government is not restrained in the slightest degree in its dealings with the Southern States and people, by any of the provisions of that fundamental law. It need not look to see what powers are conferred upon it by the Constitution, nor need it regard its limitations and restrictions as of the slightest consequence in its dealings with the South. *Its own will is its only law.* Mr. Stevens maintains that it has all the rights of a conqueror,—that the lives, fortunes, property, rights, immunities—everything belonging to the rebellious section—are at its absolute disposal. He holds that the Constitution has not only been changed, but *abolished* by the war; for, says he, no principle is clearer than that in war, "all the former obligations, treaties and compacts between the parties become *null and void*, and after the war, are to be renewed or repudiated as the parties agree, or *as the conqueror decrees*." The Constitution, therefore, being a compact between the parties may be renewed or repudiated as the "conqueror may decree!" Was there ever anything in secession half so monstrous as this doctrine? If it is true, then success in a war to put down rebellion utterly destroys the Government rebelled against and overthrows the Constitution under which alone we have any right to wage the war at all.

These doctrines may sound wild and absurd. But they are deliberately put forward and proclaimed as the programme of his future operations in Congress, by the recognized leader of that body,—who has both the will and the power to carry them into effect. Unless rebuked by the elections this Fall, the majority in Congress will plunge headlong into the reckless and destructive course which its leader has thus marked out. It is welcomed always by the leading organs of that majority, as demanded by necessities of the hour. The *Tribune*, in publishing his speech, thus indorses the purpose of Mr. Stevens to press upon Congress, at its coming session, the policy which at the last he "reluctantly sacrificed for the sake of obtaining some practical measures."

> "The speech of Mr. Stevens at Bedford, Penn.—the first he has made in this canvass—has this special importance, that it *announces his intention to return in the next Congress to the policy which at the late session he reluctantly sacrificed for the sake of obtaining some practical measures.* The main argument he uses is unquestionably able, and in the campaign throughout the country no more compact and forcible logic has proved the President's policy of reconstruction an outrageous assumption of the constitutional powers of Congress. Of Congress he has freely spoken, and admitted its errors; yet, if we sum them all up, the aggregate does not compare in enormity with any one of Mr. Johnson's usurpations. The main issue is between right and wrong, law and illegality, and Congress, when the lines are fairly drawn, deserves the confidence and support of the people. That superb contempt of meanness in great offices, which Mr. Stevens has much cause to cherish, he has rarely expressed with more force than in this speech, as, for instance, where he speaks of the President as a single apostate, counting Mr. Raymond and his comrades as nothing. *We expected no less of Mr. Stevens than that he would renew, at the next session, his bold and radical policy of restoration.* He does not give up his principles. *The territorial status of the South, the right of confiscation and impartial suffrage, are the elements of his creed,* and he declares that 'popular or unpopular, I shall stand by it till I am relieved of the unprofitable labors of earth.' *Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of this man, whose energies age cannot wither, who combines with an untamable independence of thought and action the tact of a leader,* and who has the honesty to differ with his party without repudiating its claims on his services."

It remains for the people to decide whether they are ready thus to sacrifice all hopes and all thoughts of Union and peace, and to plunge the country for ages to come into an anarchy tenfold worse than that which renders free government hopeless in the States of South America. Is the welfare of the nation—are the blessings of Republican institutions—the perpetuity of the Union, and the elevation of the race to be sought in that direction? If such a policy as Mr. Stevens foreshadows is carried out, or seriously entered upon, nothing on earth is more certain than the utter overthrow and ruin of this Republic. Whether these measures should succeed or fail, would make no difference in the grand result: our Government must be a free Government, resting on the Constitution and the consent of the governed, or it cannot exist at all.

Equal Rights in the South.

Gov. Orr's Message to the Legislature of South Carolina furnishes encouraging evidence that the leading men of the Southern States are by no means indifferent to the changes which the war and the abolition of Slavery have made in their affairs. He has called the Legislature together for the express purpose of making such alterations in their laws concerning the freedmen as justice and good policy require. He recommends their admission as witnesses into Court, not only when their own interests are involved, but *in all cases* whatsoever. Their testimony, he urges, should be received where whites alone are concerned just as freely as where the rights of colored persons are involved. Justice requires this, and without it, he says, in very many cases crime will go unpunished. All inhabitants of the State, he insists, without distinction of color, should be placed upon the same footing in regard to civil rights.

Gov. Orr says that the distinctions still made between the races in this respect are due to the spirit of *caste* created by slavery; and that as this has been destroyed, those distinctions should also disappear. This is true and just, and strikes at the root of the whole matter. When slavery was swept away all grounds for such distinctions were swept away also. It is encouraging to find this fact recognized in so distinct and so practical a way, by the leading men of the South. It shows that they understand the nature of the revolution through which they have passed, and are fully prepared to make it the basis of their new civil and industrial system. It is far better for the whole country, and especially for the negroes themselves, that this great work should be thus done by the voluntary action of the Southern States than imposed upon them by the National Government. Mr. Beecher's argument on this point is unanswerable. The mutual interests of the two races will compel as well as invite the concession of exact and equal justice.

We regard Gov. Orr's message as a practical response to the declarations of the Philadelphia Convention, and as furnishing positive and gratifying evidence that the Southern people intend to fulfill in good faith all the engagements then entered into by their representatives. We hope to see his recommendations promptly adopted by the Legislature. In others of the Southern States action has been taken looking to the same result. Full civil rights are accorded to the enfranchised slaves; provision is made for their education; their relations to the whites are amicable and satisfactory, and everything promises a speedy reorganization of industry and order in all departments of Southern society. Why should we disturb or check so wholesome and beneficent a process by needless and hurtful agitation? And why should we insist upon *forcing* on the South, by violent and hostile acts, reforms and movements which they are evidently doing for themselves?

What Would the Agitators Have?

Why should the country be kept in this wild and dangerous political turmoil? The agitators who have been so long engaged in exciting the popular passions have brought before us no definite end which they propose to effect by the course they are pursuing, and have set for themselves no limits, after reaching which they will permit the institutions of the country to resume their proper working, and the people to return to such political habits as are necessary to the existence of popular government. They agitate merely for the purpose of agitation and to secure a renewed lease of political power. Knowing the ease with which the feelings of the North can at this time be aroused, and having the fuel at hand with which the fires of passion can be constantly renewed, they have set about establishing a party whose basis is fixed, not in the reason or in the principles of the nation, not in adherence to the Constitution or respect for public rights, but in feelings of revenge and animosity, and in dogmas of a narrow sectionalism. Ever since they deserted the Lincoln platform of 1864, they have been unable to set forth any definite or comprehensive plan of policy to which they could demand public assent, and with the carrying out of which they were willing to identify their party existence.

So far as relates to the political action of the Congressional majority, nothing whatever was established, and everything was left in precisely such a condition as to invite the turmoil which is now operating so adversely to the national welfare. A Constitutional Amendment was finally put before the States for ratification, but the leading agitators gave us distinctly to understand that that would settle nothing but itself—that its confirmation would not secure the reconstruction of the Union, or the admission of the Southern States to their legitimate political status. Immediately beside it, or close behind it, we saw other and still other conditions waiting their turn to be brought to the foreground; we saw measures that would necessarily perpetuate dissension, continue sectional division, and add intensity to the wild and dangerous political turmoil already existing.

Leading agitators and opponents of the Administration stood ready with numberless schemes, each of them the hatching-egg of other schemes, but all of them, though diverse enough in form, having the same tendency and a similar design. They are still as unfixed as ever, as to the conditions of peace and the terms of national restoration. Some, like Phillips and Greeley, put negro suffrage in the front as the essential thing; others, like the New-Orleans Conventionists, beside enfranchising the blacks, would disfranchise the whites of the South; some, like Thad. Stevens, (who has again been heard upon the subject,) would enforce a severe and extensive system of confiscation; others, in addition to confiscating the property of the whites, would donate the lands of the South freely to the blacks; some insist on the hanging of Jeff. Davis as the great object to be attained; others, like Butler, in addition to hanging Davis, would hang almost everybody else; some would establish military rule over the Southern States; others would reduce them to the condition of Territories; some would keep these States out of the Union until they do "justice" to the negro by law, and others would keep them out until that justice has become a realized, practical and universal fact; some would punish the Southern people until they love the Northerners; others would continue to punish them until they can *prove* their love, and still others would persecute them until they can demonstrate that their love will be perpetual. If all these points could be wrought out into a platform, it would, perhaps, suit the agitators until some new planks could be brought forward, and some wilder ideas find expression. But thus far we can find them fixing upon nothing as their definite object, and in exploring in all directions for their end, we can discover nothing anywhere but chaos.

Now, the prime necessity for a political party in this country is that it have a fixed aim, and a feasible means of achieving that aim. To this is attributable the marvelous growth and success of the Republican Party. It had at its origin one clear, specific purpose—the rescue of the Government from the power of Slavery; and the means by which it sought to accomplish this were feasible and constitutional, to wit: by legislation forbidding the extension of Slavery into the Territories. To this definite object its whole energies were bent; to effect this the people were earnestly and constantly appealed to by Seward, Lincoln, and the other great champions of human freedom; and in the glorious consummation of this—including finally the entire abolition of Slavery—their wisdom and sagacity found perfect justification. The secret of success, we repeat, lay in having a definite purpose, and in having a feasible mode of bringing it about. The certainty of final failure on the part of the present political agitators lies in the fact that they have no proper, specific, fixed aim, and no legitimate means of accomplishing the illegitimate schemes which they are constantly bringing forward in numberless variety. Why, then, should they continue to keep the country in this wild and dangerous political turmoil?

Mr. John Bright on the Political Status of Anglo-Saxon Freedmen.

Those who have read Mr. Bright's last Reform speech, a portion of which appeared in yesterday's Times, and can from actual knowledge of the course of political agitation in England estimate the circumstances under which it was delivered at their true significance, will at once perceive that the real struggle between the Reformers and the Tories has, at last, actually commenced. We do not remember to have heard of any meeting in Great Britain which for size, unanimity and strength of utterance has equaled it since the great compaign against the Corn Laws.

When the Russell-Gladstone Ministry was in power, the body of the unrepresented were half hopeful of and half indifferent to change. The measure introduced by that ministry would, if carried, have been accepted, though without many thanks; and the question of the distribution of seats even might have been postponed for some time. The bill failed, and the Cabinet retired to make way for the party which opposed it. Then, when reform seemed likely to be abandoned altogether, or only its shadow brought forward, the non-voting public began to awake in earnest. With the consequences of the Hyde Park mistake, and the embittered feelings against the Ministry following that event, we are familiar. Ever since the day when the people were refused the right to assemble—although the right had been before denied on several occasions—the demands of the Reformers grew more extensive and more pressing, until at last registered residential manhood suffrage is called for.

Attendant upon these popular demonstrations there will, of course, be great excitement and much plain speaking. There may be threats and even rioting; but no revolution. Revolution in England means something more than the gathering of a Hyde-Park mob. In the true sense of the word, there have been no revolutions in that country save those which were in the interest of dynasties, and which effected change therein. The form of government never has been changed since the days of Egbert—even the interregnum of Cromwell did not destroy the essential characteristics of a nation formed of king, aristocracy, and commonalty. These forms are inherent in the very nature of the English people, and no change which modifications of the suffrage could bring about would affect their stability. But there might be disturbances and great financial upheavals.

Political contests in Great Britain have all the experience of a long and eventful national history for their guidance, and those who conduct them have grown wise by the teachings of their ancestors. There has come to be recognized this truth—that any vital change in representation, or in any law affecting great interests, or great numbers of persons, the necessity for that change must be proved by a call therefor by the great majority of the popular voice. Until that voice becomes distinct, nay, even until it becomes menacing, the policy of the British Government is, and is wisely, conservative—conservative in the sense that Government is entrusted, by the consent of the nation, with *certain forms and methods of government, and with powers to keep them intact.* There is no reserved right in constitutionally governed countries by which the Government can change those forms and methods of its own accord. Laws which affect good order, and the prosperity of the people it may propose to modify for the people's benefit, but alterations of the political status of the people must follow the expression of the popular will, and that alone.

To render that expression emphatic and overwhelming is now the task to which Mr. Bright has so lustily set himself. That the task will be faithfully performed there will be no doubt. And so soon as the English Reformers succeed in making their views so popular as that their realization becomes necessary, Earl Derby will quietly walk down to the House of Lords and take his place in the front rank of Reform, just as did Sir Robert Peel "in another place," when he saw that the time had come for the repeal of the Corn Laws.

Mr. Bright very properly sets himself to agitate for reform, but he does not seek to revolutionize his country. He pleads manfully the cause of the Anglo-Saxon "freedmen," who have remained unenfranchised for centuries, but he pleads it only by an appeal to constitutional methods of legislation.

The British Embassy at Paris.—The Cable is made use of this morning to say that "Earl" Stanley—doubtless meaning the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley—is named as the probable successor of Lord Cowley. There is hardly even the shadow of probability in the report. Lord Stanley was designated by the assent of all parties, after Lord Russell's retirement from the premiership, as the most discreet man to be found in the whole Tory party for the Foreign Office. His removal from that to a subordinate outside ministerial position is an extremely improbable event. The critical state of affairs on the Continent, however, would indicate that Lord Derby will have to cudgel his wits to an inordinate degree, in order to find a man of judgment, courage and discretion, at all suited to the vacant post. Lord Clarendon could have retained the seals of the Foreign Office if he had chosen to do so, when the late Cabinet changes were made. And it is just barely possible that some new distribution of portfolios may be contemplated which would relieve Lord Stanley temporarily of his Foreign Office duties, in order to take the French mission. This latest report, however, only adds another to the numerous complications which seem to hang about the Anglo-French alliance since Lord Palmerston's death. In the European settlement, so-called, France has not only come out second best—she has been decidedly *snubbed*. For *this* somebody must be held responsible—Bismarck, Derby, Cowley, Stanley—or the Emperor's own Foreign Minister. The game is clearly not yet played out.

A Petty Perversion.—Gen. Carl Schurz made a political address in Philadelphia the other day, in the course of which he said:

> "Here is Mr. Raymond. He voted for the Constitutional Amendment now before the people. He expressed his hope that the President would accept it, and recommended it to the Southern States for adoption. The President not long afterwards declared himself against the Constitutional Amendment; and we see Mr. Raymond, in his address laid before the Philadelphia Convention, inform the Southern people that they would be cowards and unworthy of freedom if they submitted to so cruel an outrage."

This is an utter perversion, unworthy of Gen. Schurz, and one to which he should not have stooped. There is not one syllable in the Philadelphia address against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, nor against its adoption by the Southern States. Mr. Raymond did vote for it in Congress, and he has never, there or elsewhere, said or done anything against its adoption. But he *did* resist in Congress, and at Philadelphia, and he does resist everywhere, the attempt to compel the Southern States to adopt this amendment under penalty of permanent expulsion from representation in Congress. This is a matter which has nothing whatever to do with the merits of the amendment itself, and no man knows this better than Gen. Schurz.

An Election Fund Voted by Congress.—A good deal of surprise has been expressed that Congress did not postpone the vote increasing the pay of its members until the next session. The reason begins to be apparent. The extra $2,000 was needed to secure their reëlection. Each member has that sum *extra*, to be devoted to this specific purpose. The Radical members are thus put in possession of a grand corruption fund amounting to something over $300,000, taken directly out of the public treasury, and distributed among the members—nearly every one of whom is to be a candidate for reëlection. It was proclaimed before the session closed that Congress must be *sustained* by the reëlection of its present members. It is now clear that this increase of pay was one of the practical measures by which this result is to be brought about.

Rowdy Car-Drivers.—What is the meaning of the reports which reach us of passengers upon our City railroads being beaten, kicked, thrown into the street and otherwise maltreated if they refuse to pay more than their legal fares? Have the companies upon whose lines these things occur hired shoulder-hitters to represent them? If so, we beg to suggest that the representation be made complete. These ruffians—not the companies, but the shoulder-hitters, kickers, and so forth—must be acting under instructions, of course—at least they are bailed out and their fines paid by agents of their employers. The proper remedy, as it seems to us, is to make these employers personally responsible for the acts of their employes.

Honors to a New-York Pressman.—A dinner was given the other day, in Canada, to the Prime Minister of that Province. The invited guest, after making his own speech, interrupted the proceedings as follows:

> Hon. John A. Macdonald here rose to propose a toast which he before had forgotten. He would take the opportunity of saying that the best of good feeling existed between us and the American Government. The latter had acted nobly in quelling the Fenian invasion. It was said the Americans wanted Canada. Well, perhaps they did; if we were not worth having they would not want us. [Laughter.] They were sharp people and knew just what we were worth, but we would not go, he was confident. He begged to propose: "Our friends on the south side of the lines," coupling with it the name of Mr. Hurlburt, of the New-York *World*. [Cheers.]
>
> Mr. Hurlburt rose to reply. *It was the Pagans of Ireland, he said, not the intelligent mass, who believed that England oppressed them. The United States would not be bullied into helping the Fenians.* No power on earth could do that. [Cheers.] He hoped that always the best relations would be preserved between Canada and the Americans. He concluded a neat speech amid loud cheers.

The United States Government, and the *World* generally, ought to be exceedingly obliged to any one who can speak so confidently and with such mild assurance, on their joint behalf, in foreign parts.

MEXICO.

Important Military Movements—An Engagement Anticipated Between the Forces of Marshal Bazaine and Gen. Garia—Medelin Sacked and Razeed to the Ground—More Liberal Successes.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 10.

Vera Cruz dates of the 25th of August report that Marshal Bazaine is concentrating a force at San Luis Potosi to meet Gen. Garia with 30,000 men. It is supposed the general engagement will take place between San Luis Potosi and Mexico. Guerreros' Liberal forces cut the bridges at Chichuila and Soledad. He then attacked Medelin with his advance, fifteen miles from Vera Cruz. He sacked the former town, containing 2,500 inhabitants, mostly French, razing the place to the ground.

The gunboat *Eugenie* was repulsed off Tuspan Bay. The Liberals, under Herrowa, also captured 200 French troops at Tuspan and all their stores.

Gen. Heigo is reported very ill at Cordova.

The people are hopeful for the future under Liberal rule.

NEW-YORK.

The State Agricultural Fair.

Saratoga Springs, Saturday, Sept. 8.

A large number of articles are coming in for the State Fair. The railroads carry no other freight. Among the articles here are fifteen Durham cattle, by Ezra Cornell; Cheshire hogs, by A. G. Clark. There are 530 entries up to to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 10.

THE CAPE ROMAINE LIGHT-HOUSE.

The Light-house Board will, on the 20th inst., reëstablish the light at Cape Romaine, coast of South Carolina. It will be a revolving light, at the height of 154 feet, visible at a distance of 25 nautical miles.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By War Department General Orders No. 54, the office of the Provost-Marshal, District of Columbia, is abolished, and all papers now on file in the office are to be turned over to the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Washington.

PERSONAL.

Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, returned to Washington yesterday. His health is somewhat impaired, owing to the fatigue of his journey West with the President and party.

RELIEF FOR PORTLAND.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hartley and Mr. Hobbs, the committee to canvass the Treasury building for subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire, report the collection of $1,890, which has been paid over to Mr. W. L. Huntington, the treasurer of the fund.

CUSTOMS.

The receipts for customs at the five principal ports, from the 20th to the 27th of August inclusive, was as follows:

New-York	$2,526,418
Boston	264,871
Philadelphia	142,496
Baltimore	148,937
New-Orleans	74,065

RECEIPTS OF GOLD.

The receipts of gold into the Treasury continue to be very heavy, and notwithstanding the disbursement of over five millions since the statement of Sept. 1, four and a half of which was for interest on the Ten-Forty bonds, the amount now held exceeds that on hand at that time, reaching nearly $80,000,000; of this amount $63,000,000 actually belong to the Government, the balance being represented by gold certificates.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The total receipts from customs, internal revenue, &c., are larger than at any previous time, and notwithstanding the rapid reduction of the national debt, the balances in favor of the Government are again rapidly accumulating at all points.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $2,000,000.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Mr. John C. Cox, of Illinois, was to-day appointed chief clerk of the Interior Department.

POST-OFFICES.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the reopening of the post-offices at Yellow Branch, Campbell County, and Wilmington, Fluvanna County, Virginia.

MILITARY ORDER.

The following General order has just been promulgated:

War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1866.

General Order No. 74.—By direction of the President of the United States, under section 2, act approved July 28, 1866, each of the two designated light companies of the five artillery regiments will hereafter be allowed as follows: 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 122 privates.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Convention of Base-Ball Clubs.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Monday, Sept. 10.

A convention of Base-Ball Clubs of this State will be held at Harrisburgh, Sept. 27, to take into consideration various matters of interest pertaining to the game as well as to secure official recognition by the next National Convention.

The Common Council of this city have appointed a special committee to make arrangements for the reception of President Johnson, who will arrive here next Friday on his return to Washington.

CANADA.

Seizure of an American Steamer—Organization of the Militia.

Ottawa, Monday, Sept. 10.

A steamer belonging to an American has been seized at Montreal. She was on her way from New-York to the Lakes, and is suspected of being engaged by the Fenians.

Altogether thirteen battalions have thus far been organized in the district of Toronto.

A fire has occurred at Point Levi camp, opposite Quebec, destroying a quantity of tents and military stores.

Marine Disaster.

Hyannis, Monday, Sept. 10.

The schooner *Leesburg*, from Portland, for Elizabethport, with lumber, struck on Great Point Rip last night, lost her deck load and filled with water. The steamer *Island Home* has gone to her assistance.

The Southern Loyalists at Trenton.

Trenton, N. J., Monday, Sept. 10.

Governors Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Hamilton, of Texas, and four or five other delegates from the Southern Loyalists' Convention, arrived here this evening, and were received with considerable parade by the members of the Legislature and citizens. A large number of carriages and a band of music were in the procession. The Loyal League Rooms were handsomely decorated, and flags were displayed from several private residences. A large meeting was held in front of the League Rooms, which was addressed by Gov. Brownlow and others of the delegation.

Boiler Explosion at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Monday, Sept. 10.

A boiler at the Gas Works exploded this afternoon, injuring several persons.

Cholera in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 10.

There were twenty-nine cholera deaths yesterday.

Arrived, steamer *Fung Shuey*, New-York.

Sailed, steamer *Gen. Grant*, New-York.

Cholera in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Monday, Sept. 10.

The Board of Health report four new cases of cholera within the last twenty-four hours.

The Cholera at Nashville.

Nashville, Monday, Sept. 10.

There were five fatal cases of cholera yesterday in this city.

The Florida Tax Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Jacksonville, Fla., Monday, Aug. 6, 1866.

My attention has been called to an editorial in your issue of the 31st ult., commenting upon what you denominate "Mr. Truman's exposure of the working of the District Tax Commission in Florida," which you say "*brings to light* a class of frauds which have hitherto passed unchallenged."

It is not my purpose here to reply to the details of this "exposure," which you so readily indorse, further than to enter an emphatic and unequivocal denial of each and every charge of fraud or violation of official or moral obligation on the part of Sammis and Reed, as Tax Commissioners of Florida, who resigned their places in 1863, and I hold myself ready, before any proper legal tribunal, to vindicate their official records and the regularity and legality of their official action in the assessment and sale of the property in Fernandina, in June, 1863; by which the Government became the owner of four-fifths of the place, and the recipient of some $10,000 in money.

I do not deny that frauds have been committed in the name of the Florida Tax Commission, and that the Commission has proved far worse than a failure; but I am prepared to show that this is solely and wholly the fault of the Commissioner (Stickney,) whom your correspondent seeks to screen, (and who, thanks to Secretary McCulloch and President Johnson, has recently been removed,) and who came to Florida clothed with plenary powers from the Treasury Department to establish a bogus government, arm and enfranchise negroes, confiscate and appropriate private property, and secure a representation in the Baltimore Convention and in Congress opposed to Mr. Lincoln and the conservative spirit of his Administration—who, when his mission failed, betrayed those who had furnished him with the means and facilities to operate, and became the advocate and attorney of those whom he had denounced and wronged as "rebels," and *for a consideration* betrayed the interests of the Government committed to him.

For the evidences of official fraud I refer you to the files of the Treasury Department, the records of the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, and Congressional Executive Document No. 18, H. Reps. XXXVIIIth Congress, Second Session. If anything more is wanting, if you will procure a proper Committee of Congress, with power and *disposition* to examine persons and papers, and elicit the truth, I will settle the question beyond the reach of political correspondents, be they never so *reliable*.

Yours respectfully, your obedient servant,
HARRISON REED.

NEW-JERSEY.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Ward's Message—The Proposed Constitutional Amendment Declared to be the Most Lenient Amnesty Ever Offered to Treason—The Election of a United States Senator Urged.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Sept. 10.

GOV. WARD'S message was delivered to the Legislature at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY: The Constitution of New-Jersey confers upon the Executive the power of convening the Legislature whenever, in his opinion, public necessity requires it. All will concede that this power should not be exercised on light and trivial considerations. There should be such reasons for the act as would commend it to the approval of the people and of their representatives in the Legislature. It ought to be done with a strict and jealous regard to the public interests and welfare, and in this spirit I have assumed the responsibility of calling this meeting of the Senate and General Assembly, constituting the Legislature of New-Jersey.

The true and earnest patriot cannot regard the condition of the country without the deepest anxiety. The States recently in rebellion do not exhibit that spirit of loyalty which alone can give confidence to the public mind. Everywhere doubt and uncertainty have taken the place of reliance and trust. From many of the States recently in revolt we hear of deeds of violence and murder, which excite our just indignation. We are assured that there the loyal and true citizens are again under the ban of that malignant spirit which incited and sustained the rebellion. We cannot wisely ignore this condition of public affairs. It must be met not by recreancy to ennobling principles, not by timidity of purpose and unsafe concessions, but by strengthening loyalty through wise and considerate statesmanship. The nation requires a prompt and final settlement of all the questions at issue, so that union, peace and prosperity, in the fullest sense, may return to the country and Government.

By the Constitution of the United States the legislation required for the general security and public welfare of the people is intrusted to Congress, and to that we must look for such a plan of adjustment as will punish treason, protect loyalty and secure the National Government. When this plan has been devised and adopted it will be the duty of the Executive to see that it is enforced. The claim that would unite the power to make and enforce laws and proceedings for the public welfare is untenable under our Constitution and Government. After a full examination and a protracted discussion it was decided by Congress that a constitutional amendment defining citizenship, uniting representation with suffrage, excluding from important offices the leaders of the rebellion, sustaining the inviolability of the debt incurred for the suppression of the rebellion, and preventing the assumption of that created by treason, was a wise, just and loyal adjustment of all the points involved.

Such an amendment to the Constitution was adopted by the required two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, and it has been transmitted to me by the Secretary of State of the United States, for ratification by the Legislature of this State.

I herewith inclose a copy of the joint resolutions passed by Congress June 13, 1866, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the following words:

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV—SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

I recommend the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey. I regard it as the most lenient amnesty ever offered to treason, while every provision is wisely adapted to the welfare of the whole country. Its immediate adoption by three-fourths of the States will insure the settlement of all the questions at issue, and unite a whole people in the work of perpetuating and strengthening a free government.

While questions of great importance are pressing upon the attention of Congress, New-Jersey—through an existing vacancy, and the protracted illness of one of its Senators—is unrepresented in the Senate of the United States. As the existing vacancy took place during the first meeting of the Legislature, no appointment could be made by me, and I regard your election of a Senator as only second in importance to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

Since your first meeting an act has been passed by Congress and approved by the President regulating the times and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress, a copy of which I herewith transmit. It is designed to render as certain as possible the representation of the States in the Senate, by preventing all factious opposition to the will of a majority of the Legislature.

Trusting that your deliberations and your actions may inure to the well-being of the State and nation, I commit these subjects into your hands. I feel confident that the Providence which has guarded us thus far will evoke good out of evil, and make us a people worthy of the blessings we enjoy.

MARCUS L. WARD.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10, 1866.

Extra Session of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Sept. 10.

The Legislature met this afternoon. The message of Gov. WARD was read, explaining the reasons for calling the extra session, being the passage of the Constitutional Amendment and the election of a United States Senator.

Bills were introduced relative to the Constitutional Amendment and for the election of a United States Senator.

Resolutions were introduced condemning in strong terms the language of President JOHNSON on receiving the proceedings of the Philadelphia (August) Convention.

The election of Senator will probably take place next week.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Probable Foundering of a British Brig—Large Mining Profits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The British brig *Ann Sanderson*, which sailed June 7 from Yokahama, Japan, for San Francisco, is believed to have foundered in a hurricane she experienced shortly after her departure. She had two or three passengers. Her cargo, consisting of tea, tar and rags, is insured with China agents of British companies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 10.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from Portland, arrived yesterday with $232,500 in treasure.

The Savage Mine reports $100,000 profit for the month of August, and declared a dividend of $50 a share, payable last Saturday. Crown Point Mine raised 30,000 tons of ore during August. Gould and Curry, for the same month, reports its receipts at $134,395. Yellow Jacket reports $390,000 as the August yield. Chollar Potosi raised 478 tons of ore last week.

Results of the Election in California—Shipments of Grain—The State Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 10.

Out of nine counties heard from in the recent local elections, seven have gone Administration.

The State Fair at Sacramento opens to-day.

The amount of grain of all kinds to be exported from California this year, is estimated at 250,000 tons. Shipping facilities are scarce.

The Pioneer Association to-day celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union.

The steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, sailed to-day with $731,300 in treasure, of which $609,500 is for New-York. She also carries 1,500 packages of Japan tea for New-York.

The ship *Galatea*, Capt. COOK, from New-York, arrived to-day.

Chollar Potosi Mining stock is quoted at 145; Ophir, 205; Empire Mill, 95; Belcher, 117; Yellow Jacket, 787; Crown Point 860.

Legal tenders, 71½.

The Cholera at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 10.

Fifty recruits arrived here yesterday from Nashville with twenty cases of cholera among them. Four died last night, and three new cases were sent to the hospital this morning. Gen. TILLSON has directed the recruits to be sent three miles from the city. Steps have been taken by the municipal and military authorities to preserve the health of the city. No cases have occurred among civilians.

OHIO.

Death of Fred. O. Berkline.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 10.

FRED. O. BERKLINE, a member of the Ohio Legislature, and a member of the City Council, died this afternoon.

Death Sentence.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 10.

W. G. W. GRAY, the murderer of old Mr. GRAY, of Fayette County, Ohio, in October, 1864, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 18th of November.

Dangerous Illness of Surgeon-General Barnes.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 10.

Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, United States Army, is lying at the Tremont House in this city, dangerously ill with congestive chills. He arrived here with the Presidential party on Wednesday evening, in a very sick and weak condition, and went immediately to bed, from which he has not since arisen. He has grown rapidly worse, day by day, although in the hands of two or three of our most eminent physicians, and the recipient of every care and attention that can be bestowed upon him. Yesterday he was very delirious, and to-day, although apparently more comfortable, he seems to have lost all vitality, and his condition is very critical. His physicians think that there are but very slight prospects of his recovery. Constant telegrams are being received from the War Department, and his condition is reported there from time to time.

Fire in Lynn, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 10.

A fire in Lynn this morning destroyed the new Congregational Church on Silsbee-street. The cost of the church was $25,000; insured for $17,000.

Severe Storm East.

PORT HOOD, N. S., Monday, Sept. 10—2 P. M.

A severe storm is prevailing east of this place, and no later news for the Press has yet been received from the cable.

Death of Gov. C. C. Clay.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 10.

The announcement of the death of C. C. CLAY, Jr., is incorrect. Gov. C. C. CLAY, his father, died at Huntsville, Ala., yesterday.

Death of Josiah Randall.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 10.

Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL died at noon to-day, aged 77 years.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Meeting at Morrisania.

A meeting of the Conservative Republicans of Morrisania and the vicinity was held at Morrisania Hall on Saturday evening, for the purpose of endorsing the policy of President JOHNSON, in his adherence to the Baltimore Platform.

On motion, Mr. HERRING was appointed Chairman, and Mr. JOHN C. GRANT was appointed Vice-President.

The Chairman opened the meeting with a few remarks, in the course of which he alluded to the Radicals as the disunion party of the country, and as being in their policy and views directly antagonistic to the platform of the Union Party which elected LINCOLN and JOHNSON in 1864.

Mr. DENNIS MCMAHON was then introduced, who delivered an eloquent address, on the conclusion of which a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, who submitted the following preamble and resolutions for the approval of the meeting:

Whereas, In order to secure the prosperity which ought to result from the peace conquered by our brave soldiers and gallant sailors, every element of discord existing between the two sections should at once be caused to disappear.

Whereas, A prosperity founded upon an actual state of peace can only be secured by the firmness and wisdom of the Executive head of the nation, and statesmanship of the highest character on the part of our Representatives in Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That the efforts on the part of the President to restore unity and peace to the Republic deserve the recognition, and should excite the gratification of all classes of citizens.

Resolved, That the efforts of the National Union Convention of Philadelphia to harmonize existing differences and practically restore the unity of the nation, will meet our hearty concurrence, and deserves the indorsement of every lover of his country.

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the sterling courage of the Conservative members of the present Congress, who have exerted themselves to protect and perpetuate the constitutional rights of all the States of this Union.

Resolved, That we do and ever shall deprecate the attempt on the part of Congress to interfere with the right of a State to decide who shall be admitted to the privilege of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That the irregular course recently taken by the National Union Executive Committee toward Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, in attempting to exclude him from the deliberations of that body, merit the condemnation of every loyal man of the country.

The report of the committee was received with approbation, and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

A motion was made to appoint delegates to represent the Conservative Republicans at the Albany State Convention, and Messrs. JOHN A. HENRY and DENNIS MCMAHON were so appointed.

The chairman then appointed a Committee of Five for the purpose of forming the National Union Association of Morrisania; and with three cheers for an "undivided Union" the meeting was brought to a close.

Meeting of the Johnson Departmental Club at Washington—Indorsement of the Philadelphia Convention.

At a meeting of the Johnson Departmental Club, held at Washington on the evening of the 27th ult., the following resolutions were offered by JOHN MORRIS, Esq., and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the recent action of the noble and patriotic body of men comprising the National Union Convention, which assembled in the City of Philadelphia on the 14th day of August, 1866, and in which thirty-six States, all loyal, were represented. The Union is declared restored, and peace and harmony again reign throughout the land; and

Whereas, The said Convention has given a death blow to Radicalism, and in the most empathic manner signed the people's approval of the official acts of their honored Chief Magistrate in his earnest endeavors to save to the nation the liberties which the revolutionists in Congress would overthrow and destroy; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Johnson Departmental Club, do fully and sincerely indorse and approve of the action of said Convention, that we hail the second Declaration of Independence which it has proclaimed, as an assurance of a brief and glorious future, and that we will each and all of us devote our best energies in defence and support of the policy which it has marked out, as being the only security and hope of the nation.

Meeting of Soldiers' and Sailors' Union No. 1.

The fifth regular meeting of Soldiers' and Sailors' Union No. 1, of New-York City, was held at the Mercer House last evening. A number of new members were elected *viva voce*, among whom were Col. TEMPLE CLARK, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Col. J. WOODRUFF LEWIS, One Hundred and Second New-York. The Executive Committee reported that they had engaged Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, for the future meetings of the Union. A call for a Convention of soldiers and sailors, to be held at Syracuse Sept. 20, was then read for the information of the Union. The President stated that a Convention of the State organizations would be held at Syracuse next week, and it would be necessary to elect delegates. Col. KOPPER, Lieut. MUNES and President FIELD were elected as delegates, and Col. CLARK, Col. LEWIS and Lieut. CLARK were chosen as alternates.

Col. HOPPER moved that applications for membership could be handed in at a regular meeting, to be ballotted for at a subsequent meeting. In case a member so proposed should receive five black balls, he should be declared rejected. The organization then adjourned, to meet at their new hall on Tuesday next.

Reception of Members of the Radical Convention.

The twenty-eight members of the Radical Convention held in Philadelphia, who were appointed to make addresses in their tour through the Northern States, will arrive here this forenoon, and will be received by the Union League Committee and escorted to the Gramercy Park Hotel, where rooms have been engaged for them. During their stay here they will be the guests of the members of the Union League Club. This evening a grand mass meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute, to give them a welcome. Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE will make the address on behalf of the people of New-York. Speeches will be made by several of the Southerners. A meeting will also be held in Mr. BEECHER'S Church, Brooklyn, this evening, at which part of the Southern delegation will be present and make speeches. On Thursday evening the Union League Club will give the Southerners a formal reception at the club-house on Union-square.

The following are the names of the gentlemen forming the delegation:

Texas—A. J. Hamilton, Jesse Stewart, Lorenzo Sherwood. Florida—O. B. Hart. Georgia—Henry C. Cole, Charles G. Baylor, Albert Griffin. Louisiana—P. B. Randolph, N. W. Daniels, J. P. Newman, E. Hierstand, H. C. Warmouth. Missouri—F. T. Ledergubie, Chas. E. Moss, C. H. Bonsecourt. Alabama—D. H. Bingham. Tennessee—J. T. Fowler, Gov. Brownlow, H. H. Starr, Herman Boker. Virginia—F. M. Brown, Lysander Hill, J. W. Hunnicutt, Alex. M. Davis. North Carolina—A. W. Tourgee. Maryland—Hugh S. Bond. Mississippi—R. C. Sydney. Arkansas—P. A. Finnerty.

A Note from Mr. West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in no way connected with the Democratic Union Association, and the use of my name as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, from said association, is without my authority or consent.

HENRY P. WEST, Fourth Assembly District.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONS' TOURNAMENT.

Seventh Day's Proceedings—Meeting of the Champions—The Playing—Daniels Beaten by Foley, Frawley by Hubbell, Harrison by Plunkett.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the several State champions was held at the Hippotheatron, for the purpose of investigating the charges preferred against Messrs. FRAWLEY and HARRISON, champions respectively of Ohio and Missouri. After taking such evidence as was presented, it was decided upon ballot that Game No. 11, played on Friday afternoon last, should be considered null and void. The vote was seven against one, Mr. HARRISON voting in the affirmative and Mr. FRAWLEY in the negative.

The playing in the afternoon opened with a game between THOMAS FOLEY, champion of Illinois, and EDWARD DANIELS, champion of Massachusetts. The former won easily, his last inning footing up 135, with the balls in good position for an indefinite continuance had not 135 finished the game. The only run superior to this of FOLEY'S is FRAWLEY'S 141, made on Saturday night last. We append the score of the game between DANIELS and FOLEY.

DANIELS—7, 3, 17, 59, 8, 2, 0, 2, 3, 8, 3, 8, 8, 14, 5, 4, 6, 0, 3, 10, 4, 3, 10, 3, 18, 52, 19, 0, 3, 26, 0, 0. Total, 292. Innings, 30. Average, 9 22-30. Banks, 1; safety plays, 7; pockets off count, 3.

FOLEY—33, 0, 0, 5, 42, 12, 5, 23, 0, 71, 2, 6, 91, 8, 6, 0, 8, 0, 17, 3, 3, 7, 9, 0, 0, 9, 6, 0, 135. Total, 501. Innings, 30. Average, 16 21-30. Banks, 5; safety plays, 6; pockets off count, 3. Time, 1 hour 15 minutes. Referee, MICHAEL PHELAN, of New-York.

The second game was between JOHN FRAWLEY and GERSHOM B. HUBBELL. It opened tamely, but, on the sixteenth inning, HUBBELL made the handsome run of 76. This gave him a good lead, which, after a while, was increased to nearly 200 points. Finally, on the fifty-first inning, HUBBELL was declared the victor by 96 points.

FRAWLEY—0, 0, 6, 9, 2, 0, 0, 6, 0, 5, 3, 0, 5, 2, 12, 18, 16, 0, 0, 4, 6, 8, 0, 0, 0, 16, 32, 0, 24, 2, 5, 0, 2, 2, 2, 8, 71, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 3, 76, 20, 33, 3, 0, 6. Total, 404. Innings, 51. Average, 7 47-51. Banks, 1; safety plays, 4; pockets off count, 1.

HUBBELL—5, 2, 5, 29, 6, 0, 0, 0, 3, 16, 0, 4, 9, 76, 22, 12, 10, 6, 4, 5, 3, 18, 40, 2, 20, 0, 7, 8, 2, 5, 0, 0, 15, 20, 5, 13, 6, 45, 10, 4, 14, 11, 4, 16, 2, 5, 5, 0, 0, 2, 3. Total, 500. Innings, 51. Average, 9 41-51. Banks, 4; safety plays, 7; pockets off count, 3. Time, 1 hour 28 minutes. Referee, PHILIP TIEMAN, of New-York.

The seventeenth regular game, which would have been the eighteenth had not HARRISON and FRAWLEY'S game been thrown out, was between PLUNKETT and HARRISON. Both did some very fine playing. HARRISON attempted three *massé* shots in the course of the game, one of which counted. He has played several during the tournament, and does them very well, exhibiting a remarkably steady hand. Some of our experts might learn a lesson from him in this respect.

PLUNKETT—0, 3, 9, 0, 7, 6, 2, 52, 2, 0, 51, 16, 21, 5, 38, 3, 0, 11, 9, 0, 3, 29, 12, 0, 0, 0, 13, 10, 13, 0, 8, 0, 3, 58, 5, 2, 23, 1, 2, 43, 7, 8, 7, 2, 28, 10. Total, 501. Innings, 47. Average, 10 30-47. Banks, 5; safety plays, 1; pockets off count, 2.

HARRISON—5, 16, 0, 0, 6, 14, 2, 20, 0, 14, 3, 0, 6, 0, 16, 54, 50, 15, 0, 0, 3, 19, 3, 5, 6, 8, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 8, 32, 0, 18, 8, 15, 5, 6, 14, 0, 0, 2. Total, 370. Innings, 46. Average, 8 4-46. Banks, 1; safety plays, 5; pockets off count, 0. Time 1 hour 31 minutes. Referee, PHILIP TIEMAN.

An exhibition game followed between JOHN MCDEVITT and PHILIP TIEMAN. It was 300 points up, carom, and TIEMAN won by 39. TIEMAN ran 80 and 152, and MCDEVITT 206. The average was nearly 50.

To-day MCCARTY and HARRISON and FOLEY and DION will play in the afternoon, and FRAWLEY and DANIELS in the evening. Beside these regular games there will be exhibitions of skill by PIERRE CARME, ISIDORE GAYRAUD and JOSEPH DION, champion of America. CARME and GAYRAUD will play together, and DION will most likely cross cues with his brother CYRILLE.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GRAND MATCH AT MORRISANIA—UNION VS. ATLANTIC.

To-day the first game between these celebrated clubs will be played at Morrisania. As it will be the first appearance of the champion nine, more than usual interest is manifested in the match. Considerable interest has also been created by the announcement that GEORGE WRIGHT would make his *début* in the Union nine; but this, we regret to say, he will be unable to do, having to leave for Philadelphia to-day, where the St. George Cricket Club go for two days' play. This will be a great disappointment to the friends of the Union Club and lovers of the game in general, as WRIGHT is a first-class player, and his presence in the Union nine would have made the contest more exciting. As a matter of general interest we give the names of the players to-day and their positions:

Union.	Positions.	Atlantic.
Birdsall	Catcher	Mills.
Pabor	Pitcher	Pratt.
Smith	First Base	Start.
Martin	Second Base	Crane.
Ketcham	Third Base	Smith.
Hannegan	Short Stop	Ferguson.
Hudson	Left Field	Chapman.
Austin	Centre Field	Pearce.
Abrams	Right Field	Galvin.

A special train on the Harlem road will leave the depot at 2 o'clock, and return when the game is over.

ECKFORD VS. ENTERPRISE.

An exciting and close game was played between the above Brooklyn clubs, on the Union Grounds, yesterday, which was won by the Enterprise after a well-played match. The game was decided by the eighth inning, it being too dark to finish the ninth. The Eckfords had been put out on their ninth inning for two runs, and the Enterprise had made two, with no one out, when the game was called. In the third inning MCDONALD was badly hurt by a line ball from PINKHAM'S bat, and was obliged to retire, JOHN SNYDER taking his place. Below is the score:

ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Martha, r. f.	2	4	Manolt, c.	3	3
Patterson, 2d b.	1	4	Kline, 1st b.	3	2
Edwards, c.	3	3	Swandell, 2d b.	3	2
Cook, l. f.	4	1	Beach, l. f.	3	2
Jewell, c. f.	4	2	Ryan, r. f.	4	1
Pinkham, p.	4	1	E. Brown, l. f.	1	2
Hall, 1st b.	1	3	Southworth, p.	2	3
Richards, s. s.	3	1	G. Grum, 3d b.	2	1
T. W. Cornwell, 3d b	2	3	J. Snyder, s. s.	3	1
Total	24	22	Total	24	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Enterprise	1	7	5	3	0	0	3	3—22
Eckford	2	5	0	1	0	1	5	3—17

Umpire—Mr. HOLMES, of Oriental Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DICK and WATSON.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifty-five minutes.

OCEANA VS. ENDEAVOR.

A very interesting game of base ball took place at Greenpoint on Saturday, the 8th inst., which resulted in a victory for the former, as the following score will show:

OCEANA.	Outs.	Runs.	ENDEAVOR.	Outs.	Runs.
Lamke, 3d b.	2	6	Casey, c.	2	4
O'Neill, 1st b.	0	7	Nulty, l. f.	3	2
L. Nelson, r. f.	4	3	Brady, p.	3	3
Tiebout, p.	4	3	Wells, r. f.	2	3
Turpir, l. f.	2	4	Brady, 2d b.	2	2
Nelson, c.	3	4	Beehinor, c. f.	3	2
Robertson, c. f.	1	5	Malone, s. s.	2	3
Knowles, 2d b.	1	5	Duval, 1st b.	1	2
Conway, s. s.	4	2	Dougherty, 3d b.	3	1
Total	21	38	Total	21	22

Umpire—Mr. G. PUFF, of the Unknown Club.
Scorers—Messrs. JARBOE and O'BRIEN.
Time of game—Three hours.

BIBLE HOUSE VS. WOODS' AND TRACT HOUSE.

One of the most pleasant and sociable games that has taken place this season was played between the employes of the above-named establishments on Saturday, at Greenpoint. The following is the score:

BIBLE HOUSE.	Outs.	Runs.	WOODS' AND TRACT HOUSE.	Outs.	Runs.
Martin, p.	3	8	Hutchisons, s.	4	1
Hall, 2d b.	3	8	De Long, 3d b.	3	2
Kelly, l. f.	3	7	Brown, 1st b.	4	1
Goldie, c.	0	10	Smith, p.	3	4
J. Connolly, 3d b.	2	8	Brennan, c. f.	2	3
Starkey, 1st b.	1	7	Tracy, c.	3	2
P. Connolly, s. s.	4	4	Hopkins, r. f.	5	0
Graham, r. f.	7	2	W. Cotter, l. f.	3	1
Downing, c. f.	3	6	R. Cotter, 2d b.	2	5
Total	27	59	Total	27	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Bible House	2	7	6	5	18	2	5	9	5—59
W. and Tract H.	5	1	0	4	0	5	1	1	2—19

Scorers—Messrs. EMERY and MORAN.
Umpire—Mr. GARDINER.
Home Runs—MARTIN, 3; GOLDIE, 2; STARKEY, 1.
Fly-catches—Bible House, 8; Woods' and Tract H., 8.

UNITS VS. NATIONALS.

The Units and Nationals played a very nice game on Saturday last upon the Units' ground, at Greenpoint, L. I., with the following result:

UNITS.	Outs.	Runs.	NATIONALS.	Outs.	Runs.
J. Stillwagen, p.	3	8	Catherwood, p.	2	5
W. Stillwagen, c.	2	8	Marx, c.	3	5
Lewis, s. s.	1	7	Cooper, 1st b.	3	4
Campbell, 1st b.	4	5	Vaughan, 2d b.	3	5
Hager, 2d b.	3	6	Utt, 3d b.	5	3
Butler, 3d b.	5	5	Thompson, s. s.	3	5
Goldmann, c. f.	3	6	Wallford, c. f.	4	4
Palmer, l. f.	4	6	Daniels, l. f.	2	6
Thompson, r. f.	2	7	Hammond, r. f.	2	5
Total	27	58	Total	27	42

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Units	3	7	10	13	5	8	5	0	7—58
Nationals	10	3	8	4	8	1	8	0	0—42

Umpire—Mr. A. CLARK, of the Marion Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WASLWORK and WOOD.
Time of game—3 hours, 20 minutes.

ECLECTIC VS. OLYMPIC, OF PATTERSON.

These clubs will play to-day on the Eclectic Grounds, Hoboken.

Robbery at Sea—A Strange Story—A Passenger Robbed of $7,000 Worth of Property.

Among the passengers by the ship *Robert Peel*, which arrived at this port from Liverpool on Friday, the 8th inst., was a German, named CARL VRAISMER. With a view, probably, to speculation, he purchased before he left his "Fatherland," a gold watch set with diamonds, which cost him $1,000; sixteen sets of surgical instruments, worth $800; eight suits of clothes, valued at $320; five gold rings, worth $100; four dozen dress shirts, that cost $50; two dozen of the same, valued at $45; a silver watch, worth $50; four dozen pairs cotton socks, valued at $80; one dozen pairs drawers, worth $25; one dozen undershirts, that cost $25, and four dozen pairs woolen socks, worth $20. He then converted some of his money into English sovereigns and half-sovereigns, to the amount of about $250 in value, and invested the balance of his funds in United States Demand notes, as follows: Five of the value of $100 each, and 174 of the value of $20 each. He was thus worth in round numbers about $7,000—for these items embraced all that he was worth in the world. He then procured a large chest, and locking all his treasures securely therein, he had it conveyed to the vessel, and locked it up in his stateroom.

All went well for a while. But, unfortunately for him, he was too communicative, and told some one of the precious charge that he had so securely locked up in the box in his room.

On the night of the 3d of September he was awakened, he says, by the noise of some one attempting to force the door of his stateroom. He listened, and was soon satisfied that some party was endeavoring to effect an entrance. Just as he was revolving the matter over in his mind, and asking himself what it was best to do, the door yielded to the pressure from without, and five individuals entered. The moon was shining very brightly at the time, and he was enabled by its reflection to discover that the burglars were seamen attached to the vessel. In the presence of such odds, he says he concluded that it would be well to lie still, and especially as he heard one of them suggesting the propriety of throwing him overboard if he made any noise or gave any alarm. While one of them kept watch over him as he feigned sleep, the other four deliberately carried the chest out of the room. After his guard had left him, Mr. VRAISMER arose and ran to the door just in time to see the thieves enter the forecastle with their plunder. Why he did not alarm the officer on watch at this time is not explained; but for some reason, probably for fear of the thieves being revenged upon him if he did so, he retired again to his bed, and awaited the coming of day. A little after daylight, as the passengers began to leave their rooms and gather upon the deck he ventured out and informed the Captain of the daring transaction committed by his men. The Captain ordered a thorough search to be made in every part of the vessel, which was immediately done, but no clue could be obtained to the missing property, and each of the parties accused by Mr. VRAISMER denied having had anything to do with the robbery.

Here the matter dropped for the time being. On Friday last the ship arrived at New-York, and the owner of the stolen goods and moneys resolved to "spot" his men, confident that he could trap them. On Saturday three of them went into a store in South-street where general ship-stores are sold, and staid a long time—a sufficiently long time to arouse Mr. VRAISMER'S suspicions that they were there upon some business connected with the disposal of his property. He therefore procured the services of the Police and arrested the three men just as they were leaving the place. Their names are HENRY JONES, EDWARD PELHAM and BEN. GINN (the latter is colored.) Upon being searched, nothing was found upon them that would tend to fasten the robbery upon them, but Mr. VRAISMER swears positively that they are three of the five men who came into his room on the night of the 3d. The other two have left for parts unknown, and have no doubt the bulk of the property with them. The party probably took the goods and the money out of the chest, and then threw the chest overboard, dividing the spoils and secreting them where no one but themselves could find them.

The prisoners were conveyed before Alderman REILLY at the Essex Market Police Court, where they were committed for trial without bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THEFT ENCOURAGED BY A CAPTAIN.—On Saturday last, a man named VINCENT CODY, calling himself a speculator, but being really a notorious thief and receiver, bought a ship's hawser, valued at $75, that had been stolen from the vessel *R. T. Rowland*, lying at Pier No. 18 East River. The Captain of the vessel preferred a charge against him for receiving stolen goods, when he declared his innocence, and fell back upon the statement that he had purchased it from some party to him unknown, and without the knowledge of its having been stolen. Sergt. J. C. BABCOCK, of the Seventh Precinct, took the case in hand, and soon discovered that the mate of the vessel, one JOHN G. CHACE, was in all probability the thief. Upon being charged with the theft, he acknowledged it, and told the Sergeant that he did sell it to CODY, with the explanation of the circumstances to him at the time. After all the trouble to which Sergeant BABCOCK had been put in working out the matter, the Captain refused to appear and prosecute the thief. Robberies of this kind are becoming so frequent of late that it is actually discouraging to a faithful officer to be thus thwarted by the false mercy of those who ought to prosecute such cases.

A BAPTIST EVANGELIST BOUND FOR CALIFORNIA.—Rev. A. B. EARLE, the Evangelist, having accepted the invitation extended by the Evangelical Churches of San Francisco to hold a series of meetings in that city during the ensuing Fall and Winter, and being about to leave on board the steamer to-day, farewell services were held in the Strong-place Baptist Church last evening, when addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. EARLE, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR and other ministers, and prayers offered for the descent of the Holy Spirit to go before and with the departing Evangelist, that he might be clothed with mighty power for the benefit of the churches of California, and that his labors in that distant field might be crowned with abundant success. The addresses were earnest and affectionate. When the services were concluded, the large congregation had an opportunity of shaking hands with Mr. EARLE, and of wishing him God-speed in his great work. The reverend gentleman will sail to-day at 12 o'clock from the foot of Canal-street.

ASSAULT UPON A GERMAN BY A NEGRO.—Last evening, about 8:30 o'clock, a negro named PHINEAS T. SPRIGGS entered a lager-beer saloon kept at No. 196 Cherry-street, and after partaking of lager-beer pretty freely, pulled out a bottle of sherry wine from his pocket; the contents he hastily swallowed, but not knowing how else to dispose of the bottle, he determined to break it. He was unfortunate, though, in the selection of something to break it upon, for turning suddenly around, he beheld a bareheaded Teuton standing near by, drinking with some friends. The temptation was too great to resist, and he smashed the bottle over the astonished Dutchman's cranium. This, of course, led at once to the arrest of the son of Ham, and his incarceration in the cell of the Seventh Precinct Station-house.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the fifth floor of the building No. 2 Maiden-lane, occupied by WM. RUHL, manufacturing jeweler. The fire burned the benches and partly through the floor. Mr. RUHL, who occupied the third, fourth and fifth floors, lost about $1,000; insured. The second floor was occupied by CARTER, HALE & CO., and CHAS. E. HALE & Co., manufacturing jewelers; damage trifling. The building, which is owned by WM. H. SMITH, was damaged about $800. All of the losses were fully covered by insurance.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. D. L. Yulee, Florida; Gen. Irving, Albany; Hon. J. J. L. C. Jewett, Buffalo; Gen. H. H. Baxter, Vermont; and William Wilkinson, Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Major-Gen. A. H. Terry, U. S. A., and Judge Wright are at the Hoffman House. Hon. J. A. Frazer, Cincinnati; W. Smith, Indiana; Hon. A. C. Garsea, Costa Rica; G. W. Flanders, Chicago; Col. A. Badeau, chief of Gen. Grant's Staff; and Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

EXPLOSION OF A KEROSENE LAMP.—At 7:15 last evening a kerosene lamp exploded in the store of H. CAWL & Co., No. 60 Walker-street. The oil set fire to the stock, which was damaged about $400. Insured for $1,000 in the People's Insurance Company. The fire was caused by a box of ladies' cuffs falling on the lamp.

SUICIDE IN AVENUE C.—LEWIS LINK committed suicide in his room at No. 201 Avenue C, at 9:30 o'clock last evening, by hanging.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN—WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS.—There were only two cases of cholera reported yesterday, viz.: AMOS WATERS, aged 27, No. 30 Summit-street; died Sept. 9. HUGH O'DONNELL, No. 100 North Second-street, E. D.; died 9th inst. The total number of burial permits granted on Saturday was 58; of which 6 were from cholera, 17 cholera infantum, &c., 5 other foul-air diseases, and 26 all other diseases. On Sunday 20 permits were granted, of which 6 were cholera, 6 cholera infantum, &c., 2 other foul-air diseases, and 19 all other diseases. The total numbear of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 250, from the following causes: Cholera, 27; cholera morbus, 4; cholera infantum, 38; diarrhœa, 15; dysentery, 18; scarlet fever, 3; typhoid fever, 8; debility, 12; marasmus, 15; convulsions, 15; hemorrhage, 4; disease of brain, 9; consumption, 20; hydrocephalus, 8; pneumonia, 9; heart disease, 3; irritated fever, 1; erysipelas, 2; spotted fever, 1, &c. Of the above 42 were men, 51 women, 82 boys, and 75 girls.

Ward.	Cases.	Ward.	Cases.
1	4	12	16
2	9	13	4
3	8	14	17
4	15	15	20
5	26	16	5
6	28	17	7
7	7	18	6
8	7	19	2
9	17	20	4
10	20	Villages	25
11	15		
Total			250

Natives of United States, 180; Ireland, 48; Germany, 15; Scotland, 3; England, 2; Sweden and British America one each.

SERENADE OF THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—A serenade to the candidate of the Union-Republican Party for Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. STUART L. WOODFORD, was given last evening at the Mansion House, in Hicks-street. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, and played a number of patriotic and operatic airs, when Mr. G. B. LINCOLN introduced Mr. SANDERSON, the President of the Brooklyn Union Association, who, after a few brief introductory remarks, presented Mr. WOODFORD to the audience. Mr. WOODFORD dwelt upon the topics of the day, contending that the black men who took up arms against the rebellion had as good a right to vote as those who took up arms against the Union; and he was also in favor of counting man for man in the representation of the States in Congress, and no premium for rebellion. Mr. WOODFORD'S remarks were received with cheers. The assemblage dispersed about 11 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD JOHNSON CLUB.—The first public meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Johnson Club took place at Temperance Hall (late Firemen's Hall,) South First-street, E. D., last night. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm manifested. EDWARD PHELAN temporarily occupied the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, the Committee on Organization reported the following permanent officers: ROBERT W. STEELE, President; W. R. VAN VALKENBURGH, First Vice-President; JOHN MAGUIRE, Second Vice-President; J. G. MORGAN, Secretary; HENRY FINKLE, Treasurer. The report of the Committee was adopted. President STEELE made a brief address, and was followed by other gentlemen. The sentiments of the speakers aroused considerable enthusiasm among their hearers, and the Club adjourned at a late hour.

ARREST OF UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS.—The Police of the Eastern District seem determined to break up the unlicensed liquor traffic within their precincts, and daily produce before the Police Justices some victim whom they have pounced upon in an unguarded moment. Yesterday HERMAN F. BRUNCE, doing business in Grand-street, near Third, was held by Justice DAILEY to answer a charge of violating the third section of the law. ANTOINE FLECK, doing business in Evergreen-avenue, was held by Justice WALTER on a similar charge. A large number of those arrested since the decision of Judges GILBERT and LOTT, waived examination, and the Grand Jury will take up their cases next month. Some ten or a dozen pleaded guilty and paid the usual fine of $32. Two demanded jury trials and were acquitted, while other jury trials are pending.

CAR ACCIDENTS.—Mrs. MARY MCGOWAN, residing in Classon-avenue, near DeKalb-avenue, while getting off a car in Myrtle-avenue, on Sunday evening, fell and broke her arm. She states that the conductor put her off in a rough manner for not having the full fare. She was taken to the City Hospital.... A woman named ANDREAS, residing at the corner of King and Van Brunt streets, while getting off a car on the corner of Fulton and Tillary streets, on Sunday evening, was knocked down and trampled upon by the horses of another car, coming from an opposite direction. She was attended to by Dr. COCHRAN, and taken to her home by her husband, who was with her at the time of the accident.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—A colored man, named STEPHEN TREDWELL, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer CUNNINGHAM, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, on the charge of beating his daughter, a little girl some 10 years of age, in an inhuman manner. As explained by himself, his wife is sick, and she sent the girl to buy some wood about 3 o'clock; TREDWELL came home from his work about 6 o'clock, and the girl having not yet returned he went after her, and beat her with his fists, as alleged by the policeman. The accused, who resides in Fulton-avenue, near Gold-street, was committed for examination.

ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—JOHN FERNANDO, aged 50, residing at No. 44 Monroe-street, New-York, while at work on board the ship *Northern Chief*, lying at PRENTICE'S Dock, near Wall-street Ferry, fell from the mainmast yesterday, and striking upon a belaying pin, his abdomen was perforated, his left forearm fractured, and he also sustained other injuries of a serious character. The injured man was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The delegates to the Southern Convention at Philadelphia, will be received at Plymouth Church, in Orange-street, this evening, by the Union men of Brooklyn. Mayor BOOTH will preside, and it is expected that addresses will be made by a number of gentlemen; arrangements having been made to bring them from Cooper Institute, New-York, to Brooklyn. The great organ will be played during the evening.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A boy named DENNIS NEEDHAM, residing at No. 13 James-street, fell overboard from the dock at the Fulton Ferry yesterday morning. Mr. SAMUEL SIMPSON jumped into the water and rescued him, when Officer BUCK, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, took the lad in charge and conveyed him to his home.

A RESULT OF SKYLARKING.—HENRY USTER, a painter employed in the shop of Mr. E. SHEFFIELD, Myrtle-avenue, while skylarking yesterday with a fellow journeyman, fell through a sash-door, and sustained serious injuries in the arm from the broken glass.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the house of Mr. JOHN CHAPMAN, No. 76 Adelphi-street, caused by a boy playing with matches. The flames were confined to the room where they originated. Loss about $300; insured.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—The assessed value of real estate in the City of Brooklyn is stated by the assessors to be for the year 1866, $113,939,741, against the sum of $106,484,558 for 1865, making an increase of nearly $7,000,000 in one year.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The calendar of this Court, which contains 146 cases, will be taken up on Monday next, the 17th inst.

The Great American Invention.

That wonderful and peculiarly American piece of household mechanism, which has of late engaged so large a share of public attention in the "States"—seems at length to have attracted the recognition of some of the best English mechanics, "over the Border;" several of whom, despite their British prejudices, have voluntarily given their testimony in favor of this—as "*The Best Family Sewing-Machine.*" Mr. S. M. Welch, a practical machinist of Dunham, C. E., in a recent letter to a friend, frankly says: "*I think the Willcox and Gibbs the* BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE I HAVE EVER EXAMINED."—*Advertisement.*

Atlantic and Great Western Railway, in connection with the Erie Railway, are offering facilities to the traveler in the way of reliability, speed, and comfort unknown and unattainable by other routes.

The elevated roof, broad-gauge cars, the improved wide-berth sleeping couches, and through without change of cars system, with sleeping cars all the way through, make this route the favorite of all routes.

For Europeans visiting and traveling in this country we recommend this great route, passing through the wonderful oil regions of America.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

To Advertisers.

Merchants, manufacturers, inventors, real estate owners, schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the country, as well as in the City, will find it to their interest to advertise in
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty, and industrious classes. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of THE TRIBUNE—DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY, will be read by nearly a million of people, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money he spends in judicious advertising. The investigation by the Mayor and Comptroller of the City resulted in naming the DAILY TRIBUNE as being one of the two papers having the largest daily circulation, and its weekly edition is acknowledged to be far greater than that of any other newspaper.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is read by enterprising and intelligent business men and their families, and those who make known their wants through its columns will reach the very best classes of buyers.

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Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, TWENTY CENTS per line each insertion.
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ONE DOLLAR per line each insertion.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per line each insertion.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE has increased over thirty-five thousand copies since the first of August. This is an interesting fact to advertisers.

Address
THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Real estate dealers, both in City and country, will find THE TRIBUNE a very valuable medium through which to reach parties wishing to buy or sell.

Genin's Grand Fall Opening, 1866.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 13, the choicest goods of Paris and domestic manufacture, consisting of LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS. All who desire an early choice from the most varied and extensive assortment, will see the WORLD'S FASHIONS EPITOMIZED at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Everdell's New Wedding Cards and Envelopes.—Patent secured. Very elegant. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

"We heartily recommend them to all our readers."—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, the most delicate and exquisite perfume in the world, and COCOAINE for the hair.—*Lalie's Family Magazine, N. Y.*

Dr. Amos Johnson's Delicious Tooth POWDER.—As a delightful mouth cleanser and teeth preserver it has no equal. It has been used by our best citizens 25 years. Prepared at No. 73 East 12th-st., where testimonials from eminent chemists and others can be seen. Druggists and trade supplied.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Few Ladies are Informed as to the physical management of the form. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator, No. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Mme. JUMEL'S Wrinkle Obliterator.

Dr. Lane, No. 678 Broadway, Room No. 1, second floor—Consumption treated and cured by inhalation and mechanical appliances. Nervous affections and general debility treated with success.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is the only sure cure for rheumatism ever known, and it is as wonderful in its nature as certain in its effects.

Use Christadoro's Dye—Approved by universal acclamation as the very finest. Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses, Supporters, Monthly and Suspensory Bandages. The best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, 545 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing Machine Co.'s Incomparable Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. Agents wanted. No. 543 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CARMICHAEL—PULLING.—In Detroit, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, DANIEL CARMICHAEL, Jr., of Amsterdam, N. Y., to MILLY B. PULLING, of Detroit.

DOANE—KELLOGG.—In Utica, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. Dr. Fowler, THOMAS H. DOANE, of Chicago, Ill., to MARY WARREN, daughter of Palmer V. Kellogg, Esq. No cards.

PURDY—BURGER.—At Harrison, on Monday, Sept. 10, by Rev. J. M. Ward, Mr. JOSHUA K. PURDY, of New-York, to Miss MARY BURGER, of the former place. No cards.

SCHEPMOES—HAVENS.—On Sunday, Sept. 9, at Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., by Rev. Edward Roe, Mr. J. D. SCHEPMOES, New-Orleans, La., to Miss ADDIE A. HAVENS, daughter of Benjamin Havens.

THOMPSON—BOYER.—In Watertown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Theodore Babcock, D. D., JOHN C. THOMPSON, of Mobile, Ala., to JULIE, daughter of the late Joseph Boyer, of Watertown.

DIED.

ACKER.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, of disease of the heart, JAMES ACKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 87 Madison-av., without further invitation.

BIRDSALL.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, MARGARET, infant daughter of Margaret W. and the late Thomas W. Birdsall.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Sarah M. Wood, No. 39 East 37th-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

BLIVEN.—On Sunday, Sept. 9, Mrs. MARY BLIVEN, in the 61st year of her age.

Notice of her funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

BROWN.—On Monday, Sept. 10, THEODORE F. BROWN, only son of Clark S. and Eleanor E. Brown, aged 7 years.

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 4 Hamilton-park, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock.

CHESHIRE.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 9, MARY L., wife of George Cheshire, Jr., aged 28 years, and on Sunday evening, GEORGE CHESHIRE, Jr., in his 27th year; after an illness of about a month, they were both happy in view of death.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend their funerals this (Tuesday) morning at 9½ o'clock, from their late residence, No. 186 East Houston-st.

CLIFT.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 9, LEONARD DAGGETT CLIFT, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family and those of his son, Smith Clift, are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 11, at 2 o'clock. The Harlem Express train leaves 26th-st. depot at 11 o'clock A. M., returning from Croton Falls at 7½ P. M.

FOLLETT.—On Sunday, Sept. 9, suddenly, of dysentery, CHARLIE FERDIE, only child of Oscar S. and Maria Adams Follett, aged 11 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of his parents, also those of his grandfather, B. S. Adams, Esq., and his uncles, W. Irving Adams, Ferd Unger and H. C. Price, are invited to attend the funeral from No. 1 Abingdon-square, this day, (Tuesday,) Sep. 11, at 2 P. M.

FARLOW.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 9, Mrs. MARY A., wife of B. Farlow, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., this day, (Tuesday,) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILL.—At Catskill, on Thursday morning, Sept. 6, Mrs. MARY HILL, relict of Hiland Hill, Jr., Esq., aged 77 years.

HOSFORD.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 10, LAURA EVELYN, daughter of Henry and Fannie E. Hosford, aged 1 year, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandfather, L. L. Lockwood, Goshen, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JENKINS.—At Jersey City, on First Day, 9th inst., ADELIA, daughter of the late Jonathan Jenkins.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 78 York-st., on Fourth Day, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

JARDINES.—On Saturday, Sept. 9, ANITA, youngest daughter of Porfirio and Ann Jardines, aged 17 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her uncles, G. and L. F. Harrison, and brother-in-law, H. Pearson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., where a High Requiem Mass will be offered.

JENKINS.—On First Day morning, the 9th inst., ELLA, only daughter of Silvanus F. and Augusta Jenkins, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Third Day morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 4 West 20th-st.

KEATING.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 9, JOHN D. KEATING, aged 76 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 Peck-slip, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock precisely.

LOCKE.—On Sunday, Sept. 9, HENRY L. LOCKE, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 272 West 31st-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORRELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 9, GERTRUDE, wife of James Morrell, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from No. 127 Clermont-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday,) the 11th inst., without further notice.

NORTH.—On Thursday, Sept. 6, JAMES WESTCOTT, only son of Edward P. and Kate W. North, in the 6th year of his age.

POILLON.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 8, at her residence, Yonkers, N. Y., of phthisis, LETITIA A. BLACKWELL, relict of Peter Poillon, Jr., and only daughter of the late William Drayton Blackwell, Esq., of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., at 10½ A. M.

PHILLIPS.—In Newburgh, on Friday, Sept. 7, at her residence, No. 139 Liberty-st., PAMELA B. PHILLIPS.

SAWYER.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 2, of typhoid fever, KITTIE, youngest daughter of Rev. Conant Sawyer, of Gloversville, N. Y., and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Josiah Fisk, of Clinton County, N. Y.

SWIFT.—Of consumption, at Piermont, on Monday, Sept. 10, Mrs. M. T. L. SWIFT, wife of O. F. Swift, Esq., Oshkosh, Wis., and daughter of E. Lord, Esq., Piermont.

SEE.—On Monday, Sept. 10, HARRY CUMMINGS, only child of Charles H. and Cornelia See, aged 19 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 219 West Houston-st.

VALENTINE.—On Monday, Sept. 10, MARY, second daughter of Mary and the late Samuel Valentine.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 120 State-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

VAN SICKLEN.—In Rye, on Sunday, Sept. 9, SARAH, wife of Sylvanus Van Sicklen, aged 64 years.

Funeral from Christ Church this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 11, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave 27th-st. at 9½ and 11½ o'clock.

WALSH.—In the hope of a blessed immortality, on Monday, Sept. 10, at the residence of Asa Hinckley, Esq., No. 90 East 71st-st., JANE D., wife of John Walsh, of Harlem, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of St. Albans, 47th-st., near Lexington-av., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHEELER.—On Monday, Sept. 10, after a short and severe illness, WATSON L., youngest son of George S. and Sallie A. Wheeler, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 82.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Laight-street, five feet six inches high, reddish brown hair and eyebrows, no whiskers, medium built, alpaca coat, gray pants, with fine black stripe, gray vest, white buttons, muslin shirt, muslin drawers, good sewed boots; in pockets, two papers tobacco, clay pipe, handkerchief, marked F, and a trunk-key; in water twelve hours. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

NO QUACK MEDICINES.—DYSPEPSIA, rheumatism, eruptions of the face, scrofula, always cured by Strumatic Salts, which are made from the concentrated liquors of the Mineral Wells of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company in Pittsburgh. Sold by all respectable druggists and grocers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, the Doctor has opened now his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at

NO. 251 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH ST.,

where he will receive and attend all sufferers diseases of the

EYE, EAR AND CATARRH,

as well as diseases of the Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither time, expense nor labor to bring to still greater perfection his new invention,

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

For the cure of all diseases of the THROAT, asthma, affections of the VOICE, BRONCHIAL and pulmonary complaints, disordered functions of the digestive organs, shortness of breath, COUGH, all distressing affections of the LIVER, weakness of the NERVES, general debility of the whole system.

DR. VON EISENBERG will continue to give that attention and assiduous care that he has hitherto done in all cases placed under his treatment, and which has gained for him the golden opinions from the public.

NO. 251 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

A CLEAR HEAD
FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle of
CONGRESS WATER
before breakfast.
CONGRESS WATER
CURES BILIOUSNESS,
CLEARS THE HEAD,
SHARPENS THE APPETITE.
For GENERAL DEBILITY and DYSPEPSIA,
TAKE
EMPIRE WATER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,
being closed, the business will be continued
at No. 555 Broadway by
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

JOHN A. REED,
DIAMOND JEWELER,
(Successor to E. W. Burr,)
has removed from the old location, No. 573 Broadway, to his new and elegant establishment,
NO. 791 BROADWAY,
Opposite Grace Church.

INVALIDS TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.
Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

MRS. WINSLOW'S MYSTIC PILLS—Remove all obstructions of nature, impart vigor to the debilitated and delicate, and assist the vital functions to resume a healthy condition. They contain nothing injurious to the system, and are entitled to a place among the family medicines. Sold by all druggists.

BROWN BROTHERS, CLOTHIERS, late of No. 148 Fulton-st., have removed, on account of fire, to No. 214 Bowery, where they will be happy to see their friends and the public.

GOLD, SILVER AND GOVERNMENT BONDS bought at No. 267 Broadway, near Chambers-st.
PLATT & STURGES.

MCKINLEY'S POWDER CURES COUGHS, colds, catarrh of the nose, and all other diseases of the nose and throat. Depot, No. 694 Broadway. For sale by druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
Will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 to 3 o'clock.
CONSUMPTION
CAN BE
CURED.

Advice free, but for an examination with the Respirometer the charge is [illegible] dollars. The Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and by Dr. SCHENCK'S long and constant practice can ascertain and explain to his patients their true condition, whether Bronchial, Tubercol, Dyspeptic or Pulmonary Consumption.

He always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had any day of the week. All of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines have a Government stamp on them, with his likeness as he is now and as he was when in the last stage of consumption. DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents for New-York.

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

A necessity to every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. In its present perfected state it must long remain the best English Dictionary, and once possessed, remain of constant and abiding value. What book, beside the Bible, so indispensable as a good dictionary.

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"Etymological part remarkably well done. * * * We have had no English dictionary nearly so good in this respect."—*North American Review, January, 1865.*

"In our opinion it is the best dictionary that either England or America can boast."—*National Quarterly Review, October, 1864.*

"No English scholar can dispense with this work."—*Bibliotheca Sacra, January, 1865.*

"The new Webster is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to be desired."—*J. H. Raymond, LL. D., President of Vassar College.*

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WATERS, SON & MORGAN,
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Wood Engravers, No. 90 Fulton-st.

POLITICAL.

WELCOME TO THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

The Union League Club of New-York invite their fellow-citizens to meet at the Cooper Institute THIS EVENING, to receive and welcome the delegation of Southern loyalists. Speaking may be expected by
Gov. Hamilton, of Texas.
Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee.
Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri.
Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia.
Judge Bond, of Maryland.
Hon. T. C. Durrant, of Georgia.
Hon Wm. E. Dodge, of New-York.
And other gentlemen.

Frank E. Howe, Jackson S. Schultz,
William H. Lee, Geo. W. Blunt,
Rush C. Hawkins, Geo. F. Noyes,
Geo. P. Bradford, Edward Cromwell,
El. Graydon, Charles Collins,
Committee of Arrangements.

FINANCIAL.

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
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AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	111	111¼	June, 7-30.........	106	106¼
Coupon, '81 ...	111¼	111¾	July, 7-30.........	106	106½
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	108⅛	108¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '62..	111	111¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	108⅛	108¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '65..	108	108½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113⅜
10-40 Registered.	98	98½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅛	112⅜
10-40 Coupon.....	98¼	98¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅜
N. Y. Bounty Loan	105½	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅝	108⅞
Gold...............	146⅝	146¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅛	108⅜
August, 7-30.......	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅝	107⅞

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
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And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable in Gold,

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

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OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 26th of September.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAMERON COAL COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 67 and 68.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the CAMERON COAL COMPANY, held at the office of the Company, on the 10th inst., the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: Fletcher Westray, Esq., President; Henry P. Degraaf, Esq., Treasurer, and A. J. Winterton, Secretary. By order of the Board of Directors,

A. J. WINTERTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,)
Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

CHAS. TUTTLE, Secretary

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MOUNT CARBON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, and the election of Directors, will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Grant & Son, No. 62 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1866, at 2 o'clock noon.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in sums to suit. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline	....	$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent	....	50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield	....	50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins	....	25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter	....	100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers	....	40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins	....	250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw	....	25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent	....	50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark	....	250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott	....	50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander	....	25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer	....	100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent	....	50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter	....	100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.	....	50	10
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms	....	25	5
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott	....	50	10
May 22	A. L. Anderson	....	125	25
May 22	J. S. Hull	....	100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall	....	25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins	....	25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt	....	100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker	....	150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill	....	25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter	....	100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. S. Krug	....	125	25
May 20	Maria H. Williams	....	20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston	....	75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King	....	50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King	....	50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris	....	125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse	....	5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins	....	25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark	....	25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark	....	25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris	....	250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott	....	25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.	....	25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES 15½ hands high; sorrell and gray, half brother and sister; eight years old; warranted perfectly sound and kind and good travelers; price $750. To be seen at No. 138 East 32d-st., or apply at BREWSTER & BALDWIN'S, No. 788 Broadway.

A VERY FINE HORSE FOR SALE.—Color, dark brown; 8 years old this Fall, 15¾ hands high. A superior family coupe or carriage horse. Apply to KIMBALL, No. 313 Broadway.

WANTED—A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES IN EXchange for a first-class new piano or organ, or both, from the best City maker. Call at No. 473 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FIRST-CLASS Scotch cook; also a competent English nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; also an English chambermaid and waitress; also on hand a large number of smart, competent girls, with good references, as good cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, laundresses, linen and store women, pantry and cleaning girls, kitchen girls; also smart, tidy girls for general housework. Employers in City and country in want of such help, private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses, can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., 2d from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable young woman; one who thoroughly understands her business, both English and American styles of cooking; would be willing to assist in the housekeeping; will be found competent of the entire charge of her duty; City reference. Can be seen for three days, at 206 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl; is a first-rate cook and a very good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference; she was five years in her last employment. Can be seen for two days at No. 524 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress, and the other as waitress; thoroughly understand their business, and can come well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 426 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A woman who has lived in first-class families; understands cooking in all its branches, bread and pastry; good City reference. Call at No. 92 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE aged French girl, to take care of grown children and as seamstress; no objection to go to the South. Apply at the German and French Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give reference of two years from last place. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give best reference of four years from her last place. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands it in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended servants of all nations and all the different branches of work; also, coachmen, waiters, porters, farmers, gardeners, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone; has the best of reference. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking in all its branches; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good references can be given. Call from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 35 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant laundress; understands French fluting; best of City reference. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker, makes pastry, &c. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 88 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAable young girl as chambermaid; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Inquire No. 209 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation as housekeeper in a small family, and would teach young children; willing to go South. Apply at Nos. 174 and 176 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress and young lady's maid; understands hairdressing. Can be seen at No. 147 5th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly—pastry and all kinds of desserts; the best City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS, who understands French fluting, and every branch of her business, in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT person a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 459 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do fine washing. No. 248 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 401 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer. No. 279 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork. Call at No. 794 3d-av.

A PROFESSED COOK IN ALL ITS branches, such as soups, meats, poultry, game in all styles, boning, &c., pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; also, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, WHO understands fine washing and French fluting, wishes ladies' and family washing to do at her own residence; has the best of City references; charges moderate. Apply at or address LAUNDRESS, No. 205 East 21st-st., second floor.

A FRENCH PERSON, HAVING WORKED for many years in Paris at fine washing and ironing lace, dresses and curtains, would take work at her home; lace done up equal to new on moderate terms. Call at No. 203 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

WASHING WANTED BY A PROTESTANT widow woman in a family, or a few young ladies or gentlemen's washing; can produce the best of reference; terms moderate. Apply No. 266 West 33d-st., second floor.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS COOKS, chambermaids, general houseworkers and laundresses wanting situations at the Union Intelligence Office, No. 2 Amity-st., second floor.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A LADY, as copyist, or in translating from the French. Address L. S. G., Box No. 111 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist in the nursery; operates on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; no objection to travel to Europe or any part of the United States; City reference. Can be seen at No. 95 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, as first-class cook in a private family. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR AN ENGLISHman and wife in a private family or public house; will make themselves generally useful; he as porter in a store or hotel, or as general man about a gentleman's house; his wife as housekeeper, linen or store, or as good baker in a pastry room, or as good cook or nurse in private family; has good reference; no objection to any part of the country. Apply for three days at No. 146 10th-st., below 4th-av., and Broadway, in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and useful man round a gentleman's place by a very experienced and most reliable young man of Protestant principles; is a thorough groom and driver, and willing to be generally useful, and will be found a valuable and trusty servant; has excellent testimonials. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man with one child, as gardener and farmer; understands landscape gardening, and gardening in all its branches, including fruits, flowers and vegetables; wife understands the management of dairy and poultry. Address for two days, W. H., J. T. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in either capacity; is sober and willing to make himself generally useful; for a permanent engagement moderate wages will be accepted; good reference from last place. Call on or address for two days, WALTER, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married Scotchman, without incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, &c.; references unexceptionable. Address J. C., Gardener, Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman, which business he understands in all its branches, as his reference will certify; can do gardening and keep a gentleman's place in order, if required. Address, for two days, W. C., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has best of City references from his last employer; is a careful driver with timid ladies; honest, sober and industrious. Can be heard from by calling or addressing COACHMAN, Box No. 214 Times Office, or No. 118 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; can take the entire charge of a farm, stock, &c., if required; has long experience in the care of a gentleman's place; reference unexceptionable. Address M. M., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, a situation; understands farming and taking care of horses and cows, and can give good and satisfactory recommendations from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 15 Front-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man of ten years' City driving experience; has a full and a thorough knowledge of his business; can furnish first-class City references. Address P. A. H., Box No. 212 Times Office, or No. 80 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man of long experience; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the business thoroughly; has good City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has no objection to take care of an invalid; best of City reference given. Apply or address J. W., care of Ewen McIntire, No. 874 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has the best of City references. Address for three days THOMAS McINTYRE, No. 19 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener, with good experience in both lines; with five years' reference; will be found a valuable servant and will engage for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference given from his last place for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 1,144 Broadway, to the coachman.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR useful man, by a young colored man, city or country; willing to take care of horses, drive, &c.; good testimonials. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and groom; fully understands his business; has unexceptionable reference. Address R. R., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation in a private family; the best of City reference given. Call or address T. B., No. 66 University-place, near 13th st., saddlery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; best of City reference given from his last place for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address J. C., No. 50 East 32d-st., Opera stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED MAN, A SITuation as coachman; can furnish satisfactory references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 430 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as collector, or in some other respectable business; references first-class; speaks German. Address SEXTON, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; IS competent in each branch of the business—plants, grapes, peaches in pots, &c.; has good reference. Apply to C. GILBERT, Esq., No. 73 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS gardener, a single man, who understands the raising of vegetables and gardening in general. Address H. R., at Griffing & Co.'s, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man of experience; five years' reference from last place. Apply to or address ROBT. THOMPSON, No. 155 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman, is a married man, understands farming in all its branches. Address G. B., at Griffing & Co., No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of City references from his last employer; is honest, careful and industrious. Address P. W., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he understands his business, and can come highly recommended. Inquire of Dr. MILLS, corner 37th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITuation as coachman; has the best of reference from his last place. Call at 320 4th-av.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servant's Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WELL-ACquainted with the domestic and export trade in Southern pine lumber; one who is fully competent to contract for orders, make cargo sales, charter vessels, &c., for a first-class mill in Florida, capable of sawing 30,000 feet per day, and whose references are satisfactory, will be treated with liberally. Address by letter, or apply in person to, HARDY & GUTHRIE, Bankers, No. 62 Wall-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL AN ARTICLE patented, that will sell in every house, store, office, city or country; large profits to agents; circulars free; samples 25 cents. Call or address C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., a large number of recommended servants of all nations—cooks; cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., for City and country places, now open.

WANTED—ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE, A married couple without encumbrance; the man as thorough gardener; the wife as cook, &c. Address H. G., Box No. 5,798 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING house an entry clerk; one who writes a good hand and has had experience. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 331 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a boy about 16 years of age to learn the business. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, an intelligent and energetic porter, capable of attending to shipping goods. Apply to FAULKNER, KIMBALL & CO., Nos. 53 and 55 Worth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RETAIL CARPET salesmen. Apply by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE NURSE AND seamstress; best City references required. Apply this (Tuesday) morning, from 10 to 12, at 16 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS AND CHAMbermaid; a Protestant, with good reference. Apply at No. 43 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN our wholesale cloak department. Apply by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERmaid; also, a laundress to go in the country. Call at the Bancroft House, Room No. 85, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID, ONE WILLING to assist in the washing and ironing, and waiting. Apply at No. 70 East 28th-st., after 8 A. M.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR ITALIAN LADIES maid; one that speaks English. Call at 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A STRONG WOMAN FOR LAUNdress. Apply at No. 174 East 14th-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

ADVERTISING AGENTS WANTED for THE UNITED AMERICAN REPUBLIC, published simultaneously for New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans. Sample copies free. Apply immediately to JAMES N. PHELPS, No. 111 Fulton-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD IN A wholesale house; one residing with his parents; salary $2 50 a week. Apply before 8 o'clock in the morning at Nos. 1 and 3 Mercer-st.

FARMER WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN; also, three laborers used to handling stone, drilling rocks and driving oxen. Apply No. 392 6th-st., 11 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 20 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)
The sixth Academic year of this Institution commences with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)
A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.
For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered.
H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six. Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

HOME INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
MISS M. METCALF, Principal.
Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

DREW SEMINARY,
For ladies, will open Sept. 20; location beautiful, building elegant and tastefully furnished; faculty competent and experienced; boarding pupils limited to sixty. Apply for circular to H. B. LANE, No. 151 Nassau-st., or GEO. C. SMITH, Principal, Carmel, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)
Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.
Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

WYOMANOCK FEMALE SEMINARY, New-Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y.—This institution, which has been in successful operation during five years, will reopen Sept. 12; five or six more boarding pupils can be accommodated. For particulars or circular address as above.
MISS E. C. HATCH, Principal.
MRS. K. M. HATCH, Assistant Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues at Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

MADAME VALENCIA'S INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS', FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES private classes in English, French and music; music scholars also taken; best recommendations given. Apply at American School Institute, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGlish school for young ladies and children, No. 328 4th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars may be had at the school.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 823 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 261 and 263 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY
SEPT. 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,
With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments,
Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.
For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS
will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MRS. FITZ HENRI
Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

PROF. WILLIAM J. SEVIUS
Gives tuition in private schools and families. Address him at Station G, Post-office.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,
No. 685 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., opens Sept. 17. See circular.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHerto existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned.
P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY
Dean of Law Faculty.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French School for Young Ladies. The Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Prospectus may be had at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF TAKING into her family one or two little girls, where they will be instructed and have all the comforts of a home; good references given if required. Address Box No. 271 Norwalk, Conn.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.
Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school, for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 32d st., will reopen on MONDAY, 17th of September.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 160 West 12th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS A. M.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,162 Broadway.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 63 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 19.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEANBIEW.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., will open be on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, (Classical, Commercial English and French, with preparatory departments,) No. 123 West 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, Geo. W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits students of all ages for business or college, opens its twenty-fourth academic year MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866. Location unsurpassed for health, pleasantness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, well ventilated, and light. System of instruction matured through twenty-three years of successful experience, and administered by an ample corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open for inspection of parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute, may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference is made only to the present patrons, among whom are:

Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,
A. R. Wetmore,
Robert Benner,
Charles Bliven,
Th. E. Tomlinson,
Nelson Sherwood,
E. G. Burling,
Isaac B. Kirtland,
Dan'l E. Delavan,
D. H. Baldwin,
A. J. McWhirter,

Nicholas Quackenbos, Esq.,
Geo. Mitchell,
Gen. J. P. Hatch,
Gardiner A. Sage,
Francis P. Sage,
Thos. M. Taylor,
N. W. Graham,
Dr. N. T. Hubbard,
Dr. A. P. Dalrymple,
Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,
John Tappin,

S. M. Beard,
George Hoffman,
Ch. Schlessenger,
E. O. Lamson,
E. O. Jenkins,
Stephen Philbin,
C. C. Merchant,
Jno. W. Lewis,
R. T. Edwards,
Victor Freund,
J. B. Thompson,
H. Oberndorfer,
Isaac S. Valentine,

and more than one hundred other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circulars to be had at the Institute.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES REES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.
All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.
Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.
E. KOESSLY.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY,
corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.
Chas. G. Barrett.
Wm. R. Bliss.
John S. Boyd.
J. H. Burton.
Benj. F. Butler.
L. B. Cannon.
Watson E. Case.
John R. Cecil.
Nath. Chater.
Kenny Couillard.
Jos. M. Cooper.

Hon. W. E. Dodge.
Henry Day.
Edmund Dwight.
Rev. T. Edwards.
George Gordon.
Parker Handy.
Oliver Harriman.
Enoch Ketcham.
Calvin E. Knox.
Legrand Lockwood.
Robert Schell.
Henry Shaw.

Wm. L. Skidmore.
John Sherwood.
Cyrus A. Smith.
G. M. Speir.
James Stokes.
Chas. N. Talbot.
Geo. P. Trigg.
A. S. Underhill.
H. C. Van Vorst.
Ralph Wells.
John C. Work.
Thos. S. Young.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.
At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 414, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN THE COUNtry wish to meet with one or two young ladies to join the studies of their only daughter, who is finishing her education, under the care of an accomplished English governess, a first-class musician and French scholar. To Southerners placing their daughters at school the opportunity is unusually advantageous, as combining home comforts with high educational advantages. Terms moderate and unexceptionable references given and required. Address L. V. A., Box No. 140 Sing Sing.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.
Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKim, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches. Full commercial, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening. Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
No. 8 East 37th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, THORoughly acquainted with the Greek, Latin and French languages, will devote a few evenings weekly to private instruction. Address B., Box No. 5,011 Post-office.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st. will reopen Sept. 20.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISSES SELLECK'S BOARDING AND Day School for masters and misses will open MONDAY, Sept. 10, No. 167 East 14th-st., New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY WOULD LIKE TO give instruction in English, music or French, in exchange for her board. Address M. E., No. 327 4th-av.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN, NO. 207 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3.
P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 26, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,
A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be thoroughly taught. Circulars may be obtained by applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 27.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 2d. For particulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S COLLEGIATE and Commercial Boarding School, Hoboken, N. J. The annual session begins Sept. 3.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER IN A school or family, by a lady who has taught seven years. She teaches thoroughly all the English branches, with instrumental music and French; a situation in a seminary preferred; best of reference given. Write, stating terms and particulars, addressing PRINCIPAL, Fem. Sem., Parkersburgh, W. Va.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A GENTLEMAN teaching in a private school, but having much time unoccupied, would give private lessons in English, French and Spanish at the pupil's residence; terms moderate; would give tuition in exchange for furnished room. Address E. F. S., Station D, Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR ACcustomed to preparing boys for college, wishes to employ one or two hours daily in giving instruction; would accept board as compensation. Address PROFESSOR, care of H. Y. Cummins, Esq., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY DESIRES A situation in a private family to superintend the education of children; she teaches all the English branches, French, German and drawing; highest references. Address C. L. K., Station D, Bible House.

FRENCH AND GERMAN—AN AMERICAN gentleman, educated in Europe, wishes to teach French and German in a first-class City school or family; distinguished references. H. D. L., 159 Duane-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION AND refinement wishes a position as private tutor in English and classical studies. Address EPISCOPALIAN. Box No. 161 Times Office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS governess, or visiting governess, or in a school; has taught the usual English branches, Latin, French and drawing. Address TEACHER, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH YOUNG children, as companion to a lady or to superintend a household. Address No. 46 Summit-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS WANTED—CLASSICS. APPLY at No. 212 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL LIST OF TAXES ON INCOMES, PLATE, &c., for 1865-6, is now ready for payment.

Payments received without personal notice up to Sept. 15.

The bills for residents west of 6th-av., will not be ready until Sept. 5.

Persons doing business down town can pay as early as 8 o'clock, up to Sept. 15. Other payments 9 to 3 o'clock.

Checks should be to order of the Collector.

Receipts returned by mail if postage stamp is sent.

G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor the annual collection list of this District of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws; that the said taxes and assessments are now due and payable, and that I will attend to collect the same at my Office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily (Sundays excepted) from the first day of September, 1866, until the fifteenth day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches and licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, accruing to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, (Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, City of New-York.)
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

The ANNUAL TAX for 1865-1866, upon INCOMES, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, &c., &c., are now due and payable before 1st October, 1866.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them are liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

, Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, VIIIth, XIth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said Act, in the Fifth Collection District aforesaid, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof the annual collection list for the year beginning April 30, 1867; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; and that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 563 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily (Sunday's excepted,) from the first day of September, A. D. 1866, until the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

N. B.—Bank duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the taxes, duties, &c., therein specified will be received by the undersigned, or by Deputy, at the office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 24th day of October, for the receipt of all taxes, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively within the time above specified, will be liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of September, 1866, I shall proceed to draw panels of jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the first day of October, 1866:

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

Two panels of 100 petit jurors each for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 36 and 32 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.—Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of
THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 235½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, on the [illegible] of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.

There are [illegible] the MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS.

All above water level, worked by dip slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, [illegible] houses, and [illegible] in complete [illegible] present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are [illegible] collieries in the middle coal region.

Personal inspection of the mines invited.

Specifications, maps, and [illegible] detailed information, may be obtained at the office of the company, in Philadelphia, or at the office of the Engineer of the Mines, or [illegible]

P. W. SHEAFER, Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

MACHINERY.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES.
Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four-horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS, No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

PORTABLE ENGINES OF FIVE, TEN and fifteen horse-power, on wheels or skids; also, stationary engines of 20 horse-power, [illegible] upright engines, from 2 to 10 horse power, horse oscillating [illegible] boilers, shafting, &c. JOHN McLAREN, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND WORTHINGTON Pump. Apply to the office of the Columbia County Iron Mining Company, 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

VIRGINIA..........Prowse......SATURDAY, Sept. 15
SCOTLAND..........Hall........SATURDAY, Sept. 22
ENGLAND...........Grace.......SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN..............Cutting.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 375 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT........SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE...........LAMARIE........SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent
No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon............$100 | Lower Saloon............$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage............................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage............................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Oct. 27.

The British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,500 tons, now lying at Pier No. 3, North River, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 15, at 12 noon.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany, leave New-York in September, (to be advertised.)

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, 2,600 tons, 1,000 h. p.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY.........Sept. 15
CITY OF CORK................WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 19
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.........Sept. 22
CITY OF LIMERICK........WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 26

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

KINGDOM..................SATURDAY, Sept. 15
CALEDONIA................SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBIA.................SATURDAY, Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

The Company's steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. ELLIS, Commander, for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 1866.

Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35, payable in gold or its equivalent.

Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Paris, Havre, &c.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and No. 6 Old-slip.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA...Sept. 12
HECLA..Sept. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..$80 Gold.
Steerage...$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown...........$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—THE United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch the elegant and popular steamship GUIDING STAR, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22. For engagement of freight and passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERRE, Nov. 28.

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
TRADE WIND,
Capt. A. CHAMPION,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD,

will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 232 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

At greatly reduced rates.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS, WEEKLY,

FOR
WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M.

The THAMES having been unavoidably detained, will leave on MONDAY, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..................Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$36	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads. Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 15.
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 22.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points. Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EXTRA STEAMER.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship,
ALBEMARLE,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Will commence receiving freight as soon as the GENERAL BURNS is full.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships

EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer MONEKA will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE A1 STEAMSHIP GRANADA, IRA BURSLEY, Master, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R.; passage $25.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES

TO

NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The new and elegant steamship AGNES will leave as above, from Pier No. 36, North River, on WEDNESDAY, September 12, at 12 M., in place of steamship ALBEMARLE.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866. Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FAST SLOOP YACHT WHITE WING, 53 tons; ready in every respect for immediate cruising. Apply on board, at the yacht anchorage, off the Hoboken Yacht Club House.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH— Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M	Sunday, Sept. 9, 3½ P. M.
do. do. 6½ P. M	Monday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 10, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 11, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 11, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 4½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 15, 1 P. M.	

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, when it will be 25 cents. Freight on light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday, Sept.	9,	7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept.	9,	3½ P. M.
Monday,	10	3½ P. M.	Monday,	10,	6½ A. M.
Tuesday,	11,	4 P. M.	Tuesday,	11,	7 A. M.
Thursday,	13,	7 A. M.	Wednesday,	12,	7 A. M.

Cards at No. 163 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Broome-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

STEAMERS FOR BRIDGEPORT DAILY —The steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. C. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, (foot Catharine-st.,) at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, at 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

MARION DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, will hold an evening festival TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Steamer and barge will leave 79th-st., East River, at 2 P. M.; Broome-st., at 2:30; Morton-st., North River, at 3:15, proceeding up the Hudson and returning about midnight. Tickets $1, admitting gentleman and lady. Purchasers of tickets for Marion's First Moonlight can obtain complimentary invitations to the festival on application to those of whom they purchased tickets.
M. A. REED, Chairman.
J. D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Upon his return from Europe, about Sept. 15, Mr. Dodworth will be at the Academy on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 to 12 A. M., for the purpose of meeting those who would like to place their children under his charge. Classes will commence about the first of October.

Mr. FRANK DODWORTH will return at the same time, and will commence his classes in Brooklyn about the same time as above.

DRY GOODS.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALER IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.

NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &C.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

OPENING OF FALL IMPORTATIONS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at Retail on Monday, Sept. 10, a large assortment of

RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS in great variety,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS from low to superfine quality,
CLOAKS, in Velvet and Cloth, newest designs.

All will be offered at the lowest market price.

ALSO,

150 pieces BLACK GROGRAIN and Paris TAFFETA.
SILKS from auction, less than gold cost.
BLACK ALPACAS, cheapest goods ever offered.

MOURNING GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

FROM AUCTION AND PER LATE STEAMERS, A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF POPULAR GOODS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION. WHOLESALE BUYERS INVITED TO CALL AND SEE SOME SPECIAL ARTICLES NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE. N. B.—FULL SUITS MADE UP IN THE BEST MANNER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS
At $2 50 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
Of Crossley and other well-known makes, at $1 75 and $2 per yard.
Also,
THE RICHEST AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON and VELVET CARPETS,
At relatively low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and 10th-st.

SMILLIE & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, for immediate use,

A choice assortment of
JACKETS, SACKS AND CIRCULARS,
VELVET, CLOTH AND SILK.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.
No. 763 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—THREE CASES long Buenos Ayres ostrich feathers, for sale by
C. J. & F. W. COGGILL,
Nos. 78 and 80 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER LOT, ON Mercer-st., between Canal and Spring sts., at a fair price, and the only corner that can be purchased without paying an extreme fancy price. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

SOUTHERN PROPERTY FOR NORTHERN CAPITALISTS.

Will be sold on moderate terms, a Steam Circular Saw Mill, of 40 horse power, entirely new, and has been in successful operation for the past three months. The location is on Black River, fifteen miles above Georgetown, S. C., equal to any in the South for the abundance of yellow pine, cypress, and poplar lumber. Vessels crossing the Georgetown bar can load at any time at the wharfs of the Mill. Capital designed for lumber and timber business in the South, cannot find a better investment than this property.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. WM. BRYCE & CO, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 96 Broadway,

Offer for sale the following first-class furnished residences, with possession this Fall:

E. 21st-st., near Broadway.	E. 41st-st., near 5th-av.
W. 34th-st., near Broadw'y.	W. 39th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 33d-st., near 5th-av.	W. 42d-st., bet. 6th-av. & B'wy.
W. 38th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 33d-st., near 5th-av.
W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.	Lexington-av., near 38th-st.

Besides a number of other houses, equally as well located. Unfurnished house and lot on 27th-st., near Broadway.

Do. on 38th-st., near 5th-av.	5th-av., near 46th-st.
Do. on 46th-st., near 5th-av.	4th-av., near 36th-st.
Do. on 47th-st., near 5th-av.	4th-av., near 38th-st.

All the above are high-stoop brown-stone fronts. A number of other houses and lots in good locations.

HOUSES WANTED

In good locations, for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Owners wishing to sell or rent their property can find purchasers and tenants by furnishing description to the undersigned.

D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,
No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 25 FEET BROWN-stone house, in 39th-st., near 5th-av., furnished, with immediate possession, and a similar house adjoining unfurnished; possession next May. ALSO, a 22 feet brown-stone four-story house opposite, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession.

ALSO—A 25 feet English basement house, in 42d-st., near Broadway; just put in the most perfect order and ready for occupancy, at a low price.

ALSO—For sale, a large number of first and second-class houses in various localities on favorable terms. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HANDsomest avenue in the United States, a piece of ground, 25x200 feet, on east side of Clinton-av., running through to Hamilton-av., between Lafayette and Greene avs.; garden is complete, having paths, grape arbor, and choicest fruit trees, shrubs and vines in their prime; price $8,000, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The purchaser can have (gratis) plans and specifications of a fine house, to front on Clinton-av. He could build stable and coach-house, or two tenement houses, on Hamilton-av. Apply to W. M., No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER County, a first-class country place, containing six acres of land, large mansion with all necessary outbuildings, garden with a great variety of fruits and flowers, beside a large collection of green-house plants, among the finest in the country; situated three miles north of Central Park, opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. Apply to A. FINDLAY or H. H. CAMMANN, Esq., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WATER-POWER with a four-story stone mill, 30 by 70, house and six acres of land, peculiarly adapted to manufacturing silk, twine, braid and small wares; in direct communication with the City; help cheap. For further particulars apply to G. W. RANDALL, with Bigelow & Trask, Nos. 32 and 34 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A fine house and stables, with eight lots; ful of choice fruits, grapes, &c.; a plot of twelve lots and one of four lots, all on the crown of Wilton Hill, one mile east of the Harlem Bridge; the view is unsurpassed in this country; a splendid spot for a gentleman's private residence. Apply to CHAS. LEACH, at Wilson's coal office, first building, east side, over the Harlem Bridge.

FOR SALE—SEA-SHORE FARM (38 ACRES) DElightfully located on south side of Staten Island, within an hour of Wall-street; water front 600 feet; view unsurpassed; superior facilities for boating, bathing and fishing. Price $12,000; terms easy. Also, lots near railroad depot at Eltingville, $300 to $600 each. Apply to
A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIVE THREE-story high-stoop (finely furnished) brown-stone houses, 24.6x55—101; others furnished and unfurnished on 22d, 23d, 32d, 37th, 38th, 39th, 43d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th and 54th sts., $15,000 to $100,000; also on Park, Madison and 5th avs.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE handsome three-story, attic and basement brick house, with high brown-stone stoop and portico, situated No. 62 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., this City; lot 25 by 100 feet; house 25 by about 50. Inquire of WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or of HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., Executors.

FOR SALE CHEAP—WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, horses, wagon, cow, poultry, &c., a compact country seat, 4 acres, cottage house, barn, plenty of fruit, &c.; beautifully located, near depot, at Stamford, Conn; immediate possession given; terms easy. WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 112 Broadway

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, lot 22x131; in perfect order, on Park-place, within one block of Prospect Park, fully furnished for $16,500; without furniture $14,000; possession 1st of October, if desired. Inquire or address JAMES D. VAIL, corner of Flatbush and Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots, No. 266 West 20th-st.; house is double width, (44 feet,) in fine order and pleasantly located, opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. For further particulars, apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., No. 110 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MISSOURI LANDS.—WANTED, NEAR A railroad, in Missouri, a tract of good land, which must be suitable for raising stock and fruit. Any person having such for sale may address S. C., Box No. 125 Times Office, for five days, stating particulars, and when and where an interview can be had.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE— Containing 25 acres, all garden ground, under a high state of cultivation; fine large house, thirteen rooms, &c., in prime order, situated about 2½ miles east of Tarrytown. Apply to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT OF 25 ACRES, ONE mile from Plainfield; over 3,000 fruit trees; large variety of small fruit; nice house of 10 rooms; barns, stables and outbuildings all in good order. Price, $12,000. Address BRONK & MARSH, Plainfield, N. J.

AN ELEGANT PROPERTY, NEW, CONvenient and desirable in all particulars, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn.
Terms favorable.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

$6,200.—SPLENDID IMPROVED GEORGIA COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE.—Six hundred and twenty acres at $10 an acre, cash. Good buildings and rich bottom. Apply to HATCH & PHELPS, Bankers, 19 Broad-st., New-York.

$2,500 FOR A FARM OF 40 ACRES, all under cultivation, with good dwelling-house, barn, fruit orchard, &c., situated in a village 37 miles on Long Island, convenient to railroad or steamboat; terms easy. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE NEAR New-Brunswick, 122 acres; stock, crops, &c., $15,000; also, one of 80, 70, 60, 40, 30, &c.; also, elegant country seat and 140 acres, at New-Brunswick. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBURGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with the furniture; location one of the best; house 25x50; lot half the block. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A small fruit farm located in New-Jersey, near City by railroad, a good three-story house in Brooklyn. WHARTON BROTHERS, Brokers in Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

STABLES.—THREE NEW STABLES IN 20TH-st., near 3d-av., for sale—for six, or five, or three horses; one with apartments for a small family. Apply to G. M. MAGRATH, No. 74 Irving-place.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THE PLEASantly situated three-story brown-stone front high-stoop house, and lot, with all modern conveniences, No. 500 Pacific-st., West Fourth-av., Brooklyn.

TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, TWENTY minutes' walk from Brooklyn Ferry, 20x50; modern improvements; $12,000 and $14,000; immediate possession. S. COCKROFT, No. 171 Broadway. Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A BEAUTIFUL and complete country residence; handsomely furnished, within 15 minutes' drive of the Central Park. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$6,000.—FARM 200 ACRES GOOD land and buildings; 36 miles from City, near depot; wood sufficient to pay for farm; will exchange for City property. WELLING, 12 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSES IN 52D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.; three-story house No. 187 East 50th-st.; three-story houses in 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply on the premises at each place.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown stone house and lot, 25 feet front by 70; lot half the block, containing 21 rooms; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, No. 35 West 18th-st.

A GEORGIA PLANTATION OF 1,600 acres for sale, with all the stock, crops and tools. Terms to suit. G. SPAULDING, Homestead Company, No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS ON THE NORTHWEST corner of 116th-st. and 3d-av., thirteen in number, at a bargain. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE PLACE NEAR ENGLEWOOD, 45 minutes from Astor House. House and two acres in Rahway, only $4,500. Other places very cheap.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A MANUFACTURING PROPERty, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLAST FOUR-STORY brown-stone residence, 25 feet front, on 39th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESIdence of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with six lots and graperies. Apply on the premises.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL FROM Poland, tells past, present and future; No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room 6. Ladies 50 cents; Gentlemen $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

THE SECOND GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
THE PERFECT SUCCESS
achieved on the occasion of the FIRST GRAND SACRED CONCERT on Sunday evening last, induces
Mr. ADOLPH NEUENDORF,
Conductor of the Grand German Opera Company,
to announce one more Grand Sacred Concert.
ONE MORE GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
to take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 16,
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 16,
at the
OLYMPIC THEATRE,
OLYMPIC THEATRE,
presenting a newly-selected Programme of
VOCAL and ORCHESTRAL, SACRED and CLASSIC MUSIC,
from the works of the eminent composers.
From the Works of the EMINENT COMPOSERS.
Second appearance in this country since her return from Europe of
Madam MARIE FREDERICI.
Will also appear
Madam DE LUSSAN,
the very popular Soprano.
Mr. FRANZ HIMMER,
Prima Tenor of the Grand German Opera Company.
Mr. JOSEPH WEINLEICH, Basso Profundo.
A GRAND CHOIR,
AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
consisting of instrumentalists of the very first position.
ADOLPH NEUENDORF.......................Conductor

Prices of admission and hour of commencement as usual.

The street cars pass within a few doors of the theatre.

GRAND COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT.

GO TO ARGUS HALL, NO. 600 BROADWAY, and see ADAM AND EVE, from 2 to 8 P. M., DAILY.

THE PARLOR CONCERTS,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of this week, commencing at 8 o'clock, on the plan of the ENGLISH PARLOR CONCERTS, are a NEW feature in music in this country. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. The piano used in these concerts is from the celebrated factory of Chickering & Sons, Warerooms No. 652 Broadway. D. D. T. DAVIE, Agent.

MR. C. OTTO MULLER, TEACHER OF the piano and singing (established 1852), has vacancies for a few more select pupils. Private lessons for gentlemen and lads at No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 10. Highest references. Call on, or address fully as above.

TO LET.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, TEN minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, Clifton, Staten Island, containing twelve rooms, with under-cellar, all in complete order, with carriage, and immediate possession given. To a desirable tenant, will be rented at a low price. Inquire of CHAS. A. COOK, Insurance Broker, No. 48 Wall-st.

TO LET—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, new, handsome furniture, two acres, lawn and shade; carriage-house, with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City and ten minutes' walk from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON 5TH-av., Murray Hill, a superior first-class four-story brown-stone and brick, elegantly and completely furnished throughout; will be rented to an unexceptionable private family on favorable terms. For full particulars and permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM OCT. 1 TO MAY 1, A COMpletely furnished three-story and basement brick house, in a desirable neighborhood, within 15 minutes by car of South Ferry, Brooklyn. Address JAMES, Box No. 165 Times Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED BROWN-STONE ENglish basement, between 5th-av. and Broadway; condition unsurpassed. Inquire at the house, No. 45 West 31st-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN AN hour from the City, a desirable furnished house and grounds; must be rented at once; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—ON SECOND FLOOR; ALSO third floor. Inquire on the premises, No. 573 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. C. C. RICHMOND.

STORE IN GRAND-ST.—SUITABLE FOR any business; one on Broadway; very desirable basement, first, third and fourth floors. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen; bath-room and gas. Apply at No. 15 North Moore-st., near Varick.

A FEW NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen at No. 129 West 44th-st., convenient to cars; reference required.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN CANAL AND Walker sts., near Broadway, with light rooms; power unexceptionable. T. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY— Wanted to lease, at or near New-York, a large, one or more storied building. Engine and boiler not less than 50 horse power, shafting &c.; at least an acre of ground, with abundant supply of fresh water. Address, giving full particulars, FACTORY, Herald Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH WIFE, infant and servant, part of a house, furnished preferred, above 14th-st.; none but respectable parties need answer. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 2,389 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A well furnished house, desirably located, from $250 to $500 per month. Particulars of WHARTON BROTHERS, Brokers in Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

TWO ROOMS AND BEDROOM WANTED by a young man and his wife in the upper part of the City. Address, stating terms, M. A., Box No. 1,524 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, of easy access, and not more than 25 miles from the City. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 6,194 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FINE, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, to let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, on second floor, at No. 25 Abingdon-square. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, without servants, want board for the Winter; require the use of a parlor and two bed-rooms; prefer arranging with a private family. Address C., Box. No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A SECOND STORY front room, with board, to two single gentlemen; house situated between Fort Green and Clinton-av.; references exchanged. Address C. H. W., Box No. 130 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and three children, aged 8, 10 and 13, in a good neighborhood; a fair price will be paid for comfortable quarters. Address Box 668 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, or where very few boarders are taken. Address, stating locality and terms, R., Box No. 1,424 Post-office.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom on the first floor to let to a gentleman and his wife, with board; also, two large bedrooms for gentlemen, in a small, quiet, neat family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 57 East 11th-st., next door to St. Mark's Church.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A FEW newly-furnished parlors and bedrooms, will rent to single gentlemen or families, with board; none need apply but parties desiring good accommodations, and who are willing to pay correspondingly. Apply at No. 135 East 34th-st., between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, OR a large sized pleasant room, with board, for a gentleman and his wife; a private family preferred. Address B., Box No. 164 Times Office, stating price and location, which must be between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs. References exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and child two years old, in a respectable family; early dinner desired for wife; location above 14th-st.; references required. Address B. H. J., No. 469 Broadway.

NO. 18 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—TO LET, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen or ladies of respectability. A very desirable large back parlor, with two secretary beds, to gentlemen, or gentleman and lady, with partial board.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH board for a gentleman, wife and child nine years of age; private table preferred. Address, stating terms, location and full particulars, T., Box No. 2,425 New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms to let, with board, at No. 48 West 15th-st.; private table if desired; a liberal price required. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

LARGE AND WELL FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, may be obtained on reasonable terms for the Fall and Winter; reference exchanged. Call or address D. BISHOP, Yonkers, N. Y.

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A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms, well furnished, for four persons, in a private house, with or without board. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

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TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TWO rooms, furnished, on second floor; two on third floor; house has all modern improvements. No, 1,044 2d-av.

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BOARD IN YONKERS—FOR AUTUMN AND Winter at less than Summer prices; location nearly as accessible as upper part of the City; house very near depot. For terms and full particulars address C. D. R., Box No. 5,922, New-York.

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UNDERCLIFF FAMILY HOTEL, OPposite West Point, at Cold Spring, open throughout the year; the residence of the late Gen. George P. Morris. The most enjoyable place on the Hudson. Address PROPRIETOR or A. HENDERSON, No. 167 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
the most
THRILLING SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF THE AGE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7½.
The immensely successful drama, in four acts, of
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.
Possessing the most absorbing interest, abounding in situations which are ingenious and surprising, culminating in a series of the
MOST STARTLING EFFECTS.
Previous to the drama,
DANCE...............by....MISS EMMA SCHELL
Miss FANNY TURNER..........FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER....INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, etc.,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD.
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
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125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures. Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.................................Director
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in Dion Boucicault's drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS,
Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story.

New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong. The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere. The cast embracing Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, W. Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders, and Miss Kate Newton.

Seats can be secured from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE GRAND ICE WITCH MATINEE
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Commencing at 2 o'clock.

Fifty cents admission to all parts of the house; Children 25 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MANAGERS....LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, will be performed the successful comedietta, entitled THE DEBUTANTE. Characters by Lewis Baker, Metkiff, Percy, Bland, Mesdames Gomersal, Wall, &c. After which the burlesque sketch called LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, in which Messrs. Mark Smith, Davenport, Percy, Bland and Miss Alicia Mandeville, Mrs. Wall, Misses Cole, Lewis, Cane, Henry, &c., will appear. The music of this burlesque is composed and arranged expressly by Henry Tissington. To conclude with the capital afterpiece of MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE. During the piece, duet, "When a Little Farm We Keep," &c. Hornpipe and imitations of operatic celebrities by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal. The orchestra under the direction of Julius Eichberg. Parquet and dress circle, 75 cents. Orchestra stalls, $1 50. Balcony chairs, $1.

Commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

BILLIARDS.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT OF THE
STATE AND PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONS
is now being played at the
HIPPOTHEATRON, 14TH-ST.,

The seances commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening.

Besides the champions Messrs. PHELAN, TIEMAN McDEVITT, GOLDTHWAIT, CAHILL, JOSEPH DION, Champion of America, and other leading experts, will play.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

M. HARTZ THE ILLUSIONIST,

M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST,
AT IRVING HALL,
AT IRVING HALL,
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.

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To facilitate the sale of RESERVED SEATS and TICKETS for
ALL FIRST-CLASS THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS
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A GENERAL TICKET OFFICE
has been established, where the patrons of amusements can rely upon obtaining
CHOICE SEATS AND TICKETS AT ALL TIMES,
and in advance whenever required. Orders will also be received for private boxes, &c.
OFFICE AT MACOY & HERWIG'S, Stationers.
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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To let for balls, lectures, concerts, schools and first-class entertainments. Ball room 110 ft. by 50, with supper and dressing rooms on the same floor. The most complete establishment in the City. Apply to E. FERRERO, No. 1,184 Broadway.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

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DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

RUPTURE CURE—WITH SAFETY, EASE and certainty; worn night and day with pleasure until sound. No. 52 Bleecker-st. Call for circulars with proof.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
This Theatre will shortly
REOPEN.

During the recess the house has been cleaned and renovated throughout. Extra Stalls have been added, Boxes and Parquette newly carpeted, and every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the audience carefully considered.

A NEW STAGE

has been laid and other mechanical improvements effected, in order to render the production of all plays in a most complete manner.

A NEW COMEDY
(just received from London)
will be produced on the occasion, with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS.
THE COMPANY
will consist of the following artists:

Mr. J. W. Wallack,	Mr. Frederick Robinson,
Mr. John Gilbert,	Mr. Charles Fisher,
Mr. George Holland,	Mr. Young,
Mr. B. T. Ringgold,	Mr. Horton,
Mr. J. S. Wright,	Mr. Williamson,
Mr. C. H. Rockwell,	Mr. G. Browne,
(his first appearance,)	Mr. Pope,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Robinson,
Mr. Cashin,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Ward,	

and
Mr. Lester Wallack.

Miss Madeline Henriques,	Miss Mary Gannon,
Mrs. Vernon,	Miss Clara Jennings,
Miss Fanny Morant,	Miss Ione Burke,
Mrs. John Sefton,	Miss Mary Barrett,
Miss Fanny Green,	Miss Carman,
Miss Scott,	Miss St. Clair,
Miss Timony,	Miss Grey,
Miss Williams,	Miss E. Chapman.

The Orchestra, under the direction of
MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
will consist of artists of acknowledged ability, numbering many brilliant solo performers.
ACTING MANAGER..............MR. JOHN GILBERT.
STAGE DIRECTOR..................MR. J. H. SELWYN,
whose valuable assistance has been specially secured to insure additional completeness of detail.
PROMPTER..............................MR. J. S. WRIGHT.
SCENIC ARTISTS..........MESSRS. H. ISHERWOOD and G. EVANS.
TREASURER..............MR. THEODORE MOSS.

Due notice will be given of the opening of the Box-office for the sale of secured seats for the opening night.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. STUART
has pleasure in announcing that
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who has just closed a Summer engagement unequalled for
BRILLIANCY AND DURATION,
will appear for
FOUR NIGHTS
FOUR NIGHTS
more, previous to his departure from New-York, in a series of those delightful representations which his genius has created.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 11,
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT DRAMA OF
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
JOHN BROUGHAM AS RODERICK O'DONNELL,
AND A SPLENDID CAST.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, SEPT. 12 and 13,
DOMBEY & SON.
JOHN BROUGHAM as CAPT. CUTTLE.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 14,
BENEFIT OF
JOHN BROUGHAM.
When he will appear in
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
and in
POCAHONTAS.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15,
BENEFIT OF
MR. J. G. HANLEY,
(Stage Manager.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. WHEATLEY respectfully announces that, owing to the vast amount of labor required in the production of
THE BLACK CROOK,
and in order to give the public a more perfect representation, this establishment
WILL NOT OPEN
until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866. Seats secured for Monday and Tuesday evenings are transferred respectively to Wednesday and Thursday, and those already secured for Wednesday and Thursday are transferred to Friday and Saturday. If this arrangement does not suit the convenience of any of the ticket-holders, the money paid will be cheerfully returned.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..............................J. W. LINGARD.
Last week of the popular actor,
MR. E. EDDY,
and the brilliant actress,
HENRIETTA IRVING.
BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.
Belphegor (his original character).......Mr. E. Eddy.
Madelaine.................................Henrietta Irving.
IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Mr. E. Eddy.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..............G. L. FOX
Drama from Sir Walter Scott's Work,
IVANHOE; Or, THE MAID OF JUDAH.
Rebecca, Maid of Judah ...MISS FANNY HERRING.
Ivanhoe, Mr. Marsden; Wamba, G. L. Fox; Isaac of York, H. Ryan; Gurth, C. K. Fox.
DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONKEY.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THEO. THOMAS'
84th POPULAR ORCHESTRAL
GARDEN CONCERT.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME:

1. March—"Fraternization".............................Strauss
2. Overture—"La Gazza Ladra"........................Rossini
3. Waltz—"Witches-Dances"..............................Lanner
4. Grand Selection—"L'Africaine".................Meyerbeer
5. Overture—"Vestalin"..................................Spontini
6. Allegretto from the Seventh Symphony......Beethoven
7. Fantasie—"Tannhauser"................................Wagner
8. Overture—"Child of the Regiment"............Donizetti
9. Waltz—"Katharinen"...................................Fahrbach
10. Selection—"Jewess"..Halevy

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. First week of C. J. HOGAN and R. HUGHES. Grand Tableaux, "Goddess of Liberty!" "I am Serious." J. H. Budworth's Imitations of Popular Actors. Banner in the Sky. Ladies Pet. Bacon and Greens. Apple Orchard. The Persecuted Dutchman. Admission 50 and 35 cents.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE.

STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MME. RISTORI.

Director...J. GRAU.

Stockholders desiring to retain their respective boxes or seats for the RISTORI SEASON of EIGHTEEN NIGHTS are requested to notify the Director prior to the opening of the public subscription on the 12th inst., viz., by 3 P. M., on the 11th inst., at the Ristori Administration, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering & Sons.

Subscription nights Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES.

SEPTEMBER 13 AND 14.
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF WEATHER.
NO DEDUCTION FOR A WALK OVER.
FIRST DAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, a handicap premium of $350 for all ages; two mile dash over eight hurdles. Second horse to save his entrance. Closed with five entries:

NANNIE CRADDOCK,	SEACAUCUS,
GENERAL WILLIAMS,	LADY WOLF,
ZIGZAG.	

SECOND RACE.—Premium of $200, all ages. One mile dash.

THIRD RACE.—Premium of $250, for all ages. Mile heats.

SECOND DAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple chase. A handicap premium for all ages; $400 to the first horse and $100 to the second horse; about three miles over a fair hunting country. Closed with five entries:

NANNIE CRADDOCK,	SEACAUCUS,
GENERAL WILLIAMS,	LADY WOLF,
ZIGZAG.	

SECOND RACE.—Premium of $400, for all ages. Two and a half miles dash.

THIRD RACE.—Premium of $250 for beaten horses at this meeting. Mile heats.

Entrance to all premiums, five per cent.

The usual allowance of three pounds to mares and geldings.

course at 9:15 A. M., 10 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 12:15 P. M. Leave Paterson for the course at 9:25 A. M., 11:45 A. M. Leave the course for New-York at 4:05 P. M., 5:50 P. M. Leave the course for Paterson at 5 P. M., 5:45 P. M. Leave the course for Port Jervis and intermediate stations at 5 P. M. Way passenger, leaving Port Jervis at 6:30 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations.

MUSICAL.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

Under the management of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,

will open Oct. 1, at MASONIC BUILDING, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, where meanwhile he will be present on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., to distribute circulars and explain all particulars of his method. Subscription lists and circulars also at Messrs. Hall & Sons, No. 243 Broadway, up stairs.

PROF. C. BASSINI

writes to Signor Borra: "My good friend—Your system is all that is needed; and when this shall be well understood, you and Cheve will have done more good than any other musicians for the advancement of the musical art in this country."

For references, terms, &c., see Circulars.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE ROUND-CORNERED 7¼-octave Rosewood Piano-forte for sale at two-thirds its value; best City makers; full warrantee; full iron plate overstrung bass, artistic carved legs, rich sweet tone; is finished all round alike, back same as the front; extra magnificent carved case. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., BATTERSON'S Furniture Packing Establishment.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR cash, to let, and sold on installments, at the manufactory, Nos. 155 and 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. A. P. CUMMINGS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE NATIONAL CANVASS.

What Congress will be Required to do if the Radicals Retain Control of it.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS made a speech on the 4th of September to his constituents in Bedford, Penn., from which we make the following extract:

In criticising Congress I will try to be impartial. I will not ask you to bestow unmingled praise. I feel that we omitted some important things which we ought to have done, and for which omission we deserve the censure of the people. While it was impossible, obstructed as we were by the President and Copperheads, to make this a Republic of "liberty and equality," we might have approached it more nearly than we did. We might have treated the rebel States as what they are, in fact, *conquered provinces*, and through enabling acts, *we could have fixed the qualifications of voters so that every loyal man could participate in the formation of their organic law.* We should thus, with entire certainty, have secured the Government to loyal Union men, have formed in every one of those States constitutions giving equal privileges to all, and which would have curbed the rising spirit of rebellion which is now rampant in every one of those States. For, I assure you, from irrefutable evidence, that traitors are now triumphant in every Confederate State. *No Republican doubts the power of Congress to do what I have stated. No sound constitutional lawyer believes any one of the organizations now existing in those States to be legitimate governments.* Formed by the decrees of a military conqueror, without consulting the people, they can be tolerated only as temporary arrangements, until the law-making power provides them permanent laws and forms of government. They are so considered by the rebels themselves.

Not a rebel State has this day a lawful Government. They are mere Territories conquered by our arms from the "Confederate States of America." Why then did not Congress give them either Territorial Governments or enabling acts so that they could form State Governments, and come into the Union with constitutions securing equal and impartial rights to every human being within their limits? Early in the session I introduced a bill to give them enabling acts on the true principles of republican government. It met with but little countenance. The republican mind had not examined, and was not ready to accept so radical a proposition. And so the session was spent in inaction. You may find my proposition, together with the reasons for it, in the last number of the *Globe;* I wish it might be copied into your excellent paper so that you may judge of it. I trust you can inform us of its propriety. *I shall renew it at the next session.*

In my opinion, Congress was derelict in another particular. I have always held that while but few of the belligerents should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, yet that a *sufficient fund should be levied out of their property to pay the expenses and damages of the war.* Congress in July, 1862, declared all their property forfeited, and directed the President to seize it for the benefit of the United States; more than ten billions of property thus became vested in the United States. Proceedings against more than two billions of property, including the abandoned estates, had been instituted and were in progress. The President has restored to the traitors nearly the whole of it. Thus has he illegally given away half enough to pay the national debt. He has enriched traitors at the expense of loyal men. And yet Congress, bold as it was, had not the courage to reverse these proceedings and compel the Executive to do his duty. *I trust that our constituents will give us more courage, so that at the next session we may compel the President to do his duty and execute the laws.* Those are omissions which I frankly confess and sincerely deplore. But our growing sin was the *omission to give homesteads and the right of suffrage in the rebel States to the freedmen who had fought our battles.* We have left them the victims of the rebels who every day shoot them down in cold blood. At Memphis, forty-eight were murdered under the direction of the municipal authorities, and not a man prosecuted. Behold the awful slaughter of white men and black—of a Convention of highly respectable men, peaceably assembled in Convention at New-Orleans, which Gen. SHERIDAN pronounces more horrible than the massacre of Fort Pillow. Even the clergyman who opened the proceedings with prayer was cruelly murdered. All this was done under the sanction of JOHNSON and his office-holders. It is the legitimate consequence of his "policy."

I admit Congress became demagogical in the last hot days, when all manhood was melted out of everybody. They did some things to seduce the Fenians into our ranks. The measures were right, and so I voted for them. I will speak plainly on this subject.

The most effective argument (if argument it can be called) which will be issued by our opponents is the effort made by the Republicans to give equal rights to every human being, even to the African. We shall hear repeated, ten thousand times, the cry, "Negro Equality!" The Radicals would thrust the negro into your parlors, your bedrooms, and the bosoms of your wives and daughters. They would even make your reluctant daughters marry black men. And then they will send up the grand chorus from every foul throat, "nigger," "nigger," "nigger!" "Down with the nigger party, we are for the white man's party." These unanswerable arguments will ring in every low bar-room, and be printed in every blackguard sheet throughout a land whose fundamental maxim is "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL." The chief promoters of this slang consist of two or three different classes. The unprincipled brawling demagogue, possessed of some cunning but no conscience. Among those who have an unequal mixture of rogue and dupe, are the low, ignorant, illiterate natives, as well as foreigners, who dwell about the purlieus of our towns and cities, and live by pilfering and "odd jobs."

The Protestant will listen to a devout sermon from the text "Of one blood made he all the nations of the earth," and go forth to the next political meeting to shout "down with the negro!" The Catholic will listen annually to the reading from the altar of the Pope's Bull denouncing Slavery, and go forth to support the Slavery Party, and shout "Down with the negro."

What a shame that the countrymen of the Declaration of Independence; what a shame that the countrymen of the immortal O'CONNELL should ever cast a vote on the side of human bondage!

The President is not only using his high prerogative to obstruct the action of Congress, but he is attempting to corrupt the nation so as to render them unfit for self-government. A kingly Government may stand with a corrupt ruler, but Republics are founded on and supported by the virtue of the people. Demoralize them and the Republic must fall. The appointment to office was vested in the President by the Constitution, to be used for the proper administration of the executive branches of the Government. It was never intended that it should be used to influence legislative or judicial proceedings. Whenever it is used for the purpose of supporting political theories, of compelling the people to abandon their principles and adopt new ones, or to form a new party, it becomes an abuse of power, a prostitution of the patronage of the Government, which was vested in the President for the good of the whole nation, and for no personal or party purposes. When envious death performed the horrible purpose of placing ANDREW JOHNSON in the Executive chair, all the offices were filled by persons selected by ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They were mostly selected from the party that elected him and ANDREW JOHNSON, because none others could properly understand and carry out the principles on which he was elected, and according to which he had determined to administer the Government. When JOHNSON came into power their principles were unchanged; but when he determined to betray those principles, and discard the men and the party which had elected him, he required of those officials the same prostitution of character and abandonment of honesty. The penalty of disobedience was removal from office. He made this a rule with the lowest and most trifling offices. A colleague of mine from Pennsylvania informed me that, having presented a petition of the neighbors for the appointment of a Postmaster to a hundred dollar Post-office, he went to the clerk to ascertain why the appointment was delayed, and was shown an order on file, signed by ANDREW JOHNSON, directing that no appointment should be made unless it was directed by ED. COWAN! Judas Iscariot dispensing patronage through Judas the younger!

The Executive of a nation of thirty millions of people, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy going to a country Post-office worth less than one hundred dollars a year, to punish the Postmaster because he would not apostatise! In Rome and Greece to "corrupt the people" was held to be a capital crime. It was one of the charges in the prosecution against SOCRATES, of which being found unjustly guilty, he was sentenced to death. That the infamous use now made of the patronage of the Government is a high official misdemeanor I have no doubt. Whether it will be prosecuted as such will depend upon the courage or the mercy of Congress.

The present crisis is exhibiting men in America in an extraordinary light. In other nations, when the King, the court, become debauched and corrupt, the mass of the people become demoralized. But the people of America, high and low, from the centre to the circumference, remain untouched, notwithstanding the foul corruption and debauchery which disgrace the centre. Notwithstanding all the blandishments of power and patronage; notwithstanding the tender of fat offices, not a single genuine Republican has been seduced from his allegiance to principle. Not one has consented to supersede one honest office-holder, and renounce his own faith as the price. I know there are a few solders of fortune who hung upon the skirts of the party who have consented to take office under COWAN and company. But they were men who were never trusted by the party, or who for years past have become so bankrupt in principles and fortune as to be ready to join any conspiracy that furnished rations. They are the army of Cataline.

Nor have I the least fear that any respectable man will be found to take service in their ranks, I do not here speak of Copperheads. I see no reason to prevent their accepting office without loss of honor. They would violate no principle. They would stab no friends. But I warn you to keep an eye on any professed Republican who consents to fill an enforced vacancy. However he may have stood before there is villainly wrapt up in his composition. *He is a model leper whom you should not touch. He should be socially ostracised as unfit for decent society.* Let him flit about in the twilight, and hide his averted countenance from the light of day.

The President and his squad (it does not deserve the name of party) contend that the war made no changes in the condition of our institutions, under the Constitution. That the rights and liabilities of all our former citizens, rebel as well as loyal, remain unchanged. This exhibits a most deplorable ignorance or culpable treachery. No great war between acknowledged belligerents ever left the condition and rights of the parties after the same as before, unless it were so stipulated by the treaty of peace. *The war leaves them without compacts, without rights, except the rights of war.* When it is ended, new treaties are to be made; or if one party submits, the conqueror prescribes the future relative condition of the parties, without regard to their relative condition before the war. *The vanquished have no rights except what the conqueror grants.* This is much more so when one of the belligerents was composed of rebels. You are aware that a Convention of traitors was lately held at Philadelphia. Most of them had actually borne arms against the United States, and helped murder half a million of our citizens. A few sympathizers from the North who ought to have been South met with them. They extinguished the Democratic Party, and blotted its name from the vocabulary of parties. No Democratic Party can henceforth exist.

They laid down an elaborate party creed or platform of principles for this conglomerated mass. *Being traitors,* they of course adopted the President's views.

Here is their fundamental article, to which all the others conform. Mr. RAYMOND'S address says:

"The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely what it was before the war, the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And to-day also as before the war all powers not conferred by the Constitution on the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved by it to the several States or the people thereof.

"The United States acquired no new power, no rights either territorial or of civil authority which it did not possess before the war broke out."

This strange, wild and wicked doctrine was unanimously adopted by the conclave. What! Six millions of rebels who had renounced the Constitution, who had murdered five hundred thousand of our citizens, who had loaded the nation with debt and drenched it with blood, when conquered had forfeited no right; had lost no jurisdiction or civil authority; and these conquerors had acquired none, because there was a Constitution which, while they obeyed, protected them, but which they had discarded and torn to pieces by war! Was there ever before a human brain frenzied enough to engender such folly, or a human front brazen enough to utter it? No principle in national law is clearer than that, when belligerents inaugurate a war which is acknowledged to be a public war *all the former obligations, treaties and compacts between the parties become null and void; and after the war are to be renewed or repudiated, as the parties agree, or as the conqueror decrees. If either party is utterly subdued, his life, liberty and property are at the disposal of the victor.* Why does not the Emperor of Austria say to the King of Prussia, "I lay down my arms, and all things will remain as before the war." The Prussian would answer, "You are as big a fool as the President of America, or the traitors' league. No, Sir. The war has changed everything—old treaties and leagues have ceased. Venetia is no longer yours; Hanover and the Duchies are mine; and beside, you must pay the expenses of the war, $45,000,000." Who denies that is the law of nations except the advocates of treason, who deny our right to make them pay the expenses of the war. *They cry out against confiscation for crime, as if it were inhuman. God willing, I shall try it again, and see if they do not pay part of the cost and damages of the war before they help to make our laws.* The Constitution unchanged? Then slavery exists; then all the provisions with regard to the rendition of fugitives from labor remain—then every traitor has a right to sit down in Congress, as the representative of three-fifths of all the slaves beside the whites. We can easily forgive the amiable and facile author of the declaration, as he is no lawyer; is totally ignorant of the law of nations or the laws of war; but what shall we say of those able jurists who sat by and acquiesced; unless we put it upon the same ground that one of the ablest and best of them did when he advised to take a false oath to get a vote and then to break it.

But, fellow citizens, I am occupying too much ground. As I said before, *the great issue to be met at this election is the question of negro rights.* I shall not deny, but admit, that a fundamental principle of the Republican creed is that every being possessing an immortal soul is equal before the law. They are not and cannot be equal in strength, hight, beauty, intellectual and moral culture, or social acquirements; these are accidents which must govern their condition according to circumstances. But in this Republic, the same laws must and shall apply to every mortal, American, Irishman, African, German or Turk. It is written by the finger of the Almighty law-giver, "Ye shall have one manner of laws, as well for the stranger as for one of your own country; for I am the Lord your God."

I need not be admonished that the support of this doctrine on the eve of an election is dangerous, especially in counties bordering on the Slave States. A deep seated prejudice against races has disfigured the human mind for ages. For two centuries it has oppressed the black man and held him in bondage after white Slavery had ceased to exist. Now it deprives him of every right in the Southern States. We have joined in inflicting those wrongs. How has the Father of this blameless race awarded this prejudice, treated this despotism? Let the scars upon your garments and the gory graves that dot a thousand bloody battle-fields give the sad answer.

This doctrine may be unpopular with besotted ignorance. *But popular or unpopular, I shall stand by it until I am relieved of the unprofitable labors of earth.* Being the foundation of our Republic, I have full faith in its ultimate triumph. I may not live to see it. I may not be worthy of such happiness. If it is to be finally defeated, and the hopes of man thus extinguished, I pray God that, when it happens, I may be insensible to human misery; that my senses may be locked in "cold obstruction and in death."

LETTER FROM HON. H. V. JOHNSON.

His Views of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* publishes a letter from Hon. H. V. JOHNSON, giving his views of the Philadelphia Convention. He says:

Although I felt the necessity of some means of bringing the conservative men of the North and the people of the South into coöperation, yet I doubted the expediency of the call for the Philadelphia Convention. After it was called I was very timidly in favor of sending delegates, fearing that the passions engendered by the war had not sufficiently subsided to admit of harmony in council and wisdom in action. I am glad that my misgivings have been disappointed, and I believe that much good has been done and progress made toward restoring harmony, upon the basis of the Constitution. Though not all which I could wish, yet more than I expected was done. *With the spirit, tone, and in the main, the sentiments of the resolutions adopted, I am satisfied.* Both in language and principle, I would make slight modifications. But take them as a whole, considered in the light of surrounding circumstances, they furnish less ground for complaint than I could have anticipated. They were evidently dictated under the inspiration of patriotism, and phrased in language intended not to wound the sensibilities of an overpowered but proud and gallant people. Viewing them in this light, I am willing to accept them in the spirit that gave them form and utterance, and ignore whatsoever is distasteful, as a tribute to the generous enthusiasm of the patriotic body from whom they emanated.

The question is frequently asked by those who honestly opposed the representation of the State in the Convention, and who now withhold their approval of its action, what good has it accomplished? In reply, it has, in my judgment, effected two very important things—important to the whole country, and especially to those States which are denied representation in Congress. In the first place, *it inaugurated the beginning of good feeling and understanding between the two sections.* The war has engendered bitterness and hatred. There can be no real political fraternity between the North and South until such feeling shall have been soothed and confidence reestablished between the two sections. We at the South, looking to the treatment we have received from Congress, since the surrender of our arms, are apt to forget that we have friends at the North, and to class its whole people as enemies to the restoration of the Union and to our welfare. The people of the North, attaching undue importance to the falsehoods of hired letter-writers, who distort and magnify every act of rashness or imprudence that occurs in our midst, or mistaking the honest but injudicious comments of a portion of our press, for the true exposition of the general sentiment, imagine that a spirit of insubordination to the Constitution and laws pervades the South. The result has been the perpetuation of mutually bad feelings—crimination and recrimination. Doubtless many of the intelligent, of both sections, knew the error, but they could not expose it to the masses, for the lack of some practical demonstration that would arrest general attention. The Philadelphia Convention furnished that demonstration. It was signalized by scenes of enthusiasm unparalleled in the history of Conventions, in this country. The better feelings of the heart—charity, magnanimity, generosity, love of justice, patriotism—were started from their icy repose and thawed into happy fusion. It was a meeting of the North and the South, not on the battle-field, but on the field of reconciliation; and the representatives from each section returned home, prepared to testify truthfully of the temper and spirit of the people of each, that, while honestly differing on some questions, they agree to coöperate with each other in the great work of restoration.

In the second place, the Convention has organized a party, pledged to the restoration of the Union, upon the basis of the Constitution and of representation to the Southern States, without any other test of loyalty besides the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This is deeply interesting to us. It is the overshadowing question paramount to all others. It is vital. I surrender none of the cherished political opinions of my life, so far as they are applicable to the situation in which we are left by the war, nor do I indorse such as I believe to be erroneous in the Philadelphia platform and address. But what avails the discussion of these now? What can we gain by argument? We have no audience; we are practically out of the Union; we have no voice in the action of the Government. Shall we waste our powers in vain debate, and refuse to coöperate with the conservative men of the North because they differ with us upon some questions? Shall we throw obstacles in their way, by jealous criticisms of the proceedings of the Convention at the very time when they are fighting our battle? Shall we not rather aid, sustain and encourage them by earnest coöperation? For one, I am prepared to do it with my whole heart; for the issue is vital. It involves, in my judgment, not only the destiny of the South, but that of constitutional liberty.

Some such movement as that of the Philadelphia Convention was necessary, in order to afford the conservative element of the country a defined basis of action, on which it could organize and concentrate its forces against the destructive policy of the dominant party. It cannot fail to produce a powerful effect. The people have but to open their eyes to see that liberty is in peril, and that the Constitution is sought to be substituted by the will of an irresponsible majority. The people everywhere love liberty; they love the Constitution; they are honest; they are to be trusted. Show them the right and they will pursue it; make them sensible of the danger and they will unite to avert it; expose to them the bad ambition of power, drunk with the love of dominion, and they will rise to overthrow it. The campaign in the Northern and Northwestern States is just now opening. The Philadelphia Convention boldly and clearly presents the issue between the conservative and destructive elements, of restoration of all the States to representation, on the basis of the Constitution on the one hand, and on the other the perpetuation of strife and discord, by the wicked outlawry and disfranchisement of nearly one-third of the States of the Union. The appeal is made to the calm, sober patriotism of the Northern people. With them the battle is to be won or lost. Liberty and the promise of good government is the prise on one side, against misrule and despotism on the other. May we not, since the late demonstration in Philadelphia and the patriotic response of the President to the resolutions of the Convention, indulge a hope of final triumph for truth, justice and State equality?

Prior to the action of the Philadelphia Convention the President had no party to sustain him. He stood alone, so far as organized coöperation was concerned, against the assaults of the Radical Congress and Press. He has exhibited courage worthy of JACKSON, and a determination to restore the Southern States to rightful representation in Congress which cannot fail to challenge our support and commendation. The Convention was confessedly a movement of his conception. He desired it, first, to inaugurate good feeling and understanding between the friends of the Union, under the Constitution; secondly, to organize them into a party to sustain his policy of restoration; and thirdly, to present fairly to the people of the whole country the distinct issue of reinstating the ten excluded States to their constitutional relation to the other States, without constitutional tests of loyalty. The whole programme is deeply, vitally interesting to the South. Shall we not hold up his hands? Shall we not give him our earnest support? Shall we not do all in our power to crown the action of the Convention with the most triumphant success?

MR. JOHNSON deprecates any captious criticism upon the action of the Philadelphia Convention by the Southern Press; refers to the disappointment of the Radicals at the result of the Convention, and says:

"Long before the war I had come to the conviction that the best hope for this country was in a close alliance with the great agricultural States of the Northwest. They, like us, are interested in low taxation and economy. United with them, and such friends as could be always elected from a few districts of the Northern States, I believed, on the day of secession, that the South was stronger in than out of the Union. This conviction, so deeply fixed, explains the true motive of my adhesion to the noble and lamented DOUGLAS, in 1860. I knew he was justly the idol of the Northwest; I knew his great ability, his firmness, his courage and tried friendship for the South. I knew that we could trust him, however we might differ from him, upon some points of theoretic politics. I believed that, through him, if the Union should stand, the alliance, to which I have referred, could be consolidated. Hence I consented to share his fortune, knowing at the time, as well as I knew after the event, that his election was impossible. Thus, looking for a defeat, I still hoped that a fragment of the National Democracy, North and South, might be preserved in a state of organization, around which that glorious old party might again rally, and preserve the Union and the rights of the South in the Union. Nothing, however, could stay the tendency to secession, after Mr. LINCOLN's election by a strictly sectional vote. We have passed through the conflict and been overpowered. We came out of it with Slavery abolished, our labor deranged and prostrated, our fields desolated and our homes draped in mourning for our noble and gallant dead. We have accepted these results in good faith. We are ready to resume our place in the Union, endeavor to recover from our reverses, and promote the harmony and welfare of our common country. And now that Slavery is abolished, and consequently must cease to be an apple of discord, my mind returns with strengthened conviction of the policy of renewing the ties which, in other days, bound us to the agricultural States of the northwest. Once restored to representation in Congress, nothing can prevent such an alliance.

While all our revenue was raised by a tariff upon imports, the agricultural class did not appreciate the amount of their taxes, nor the inequality with which they were imposed. It is quite different now. The tax-gatherer goes to every man's door, and levies tribute upon the products of his labor. Let existing passions subside; let harmony be restored; let fanaticism starve to death, because the carcass of Slavery, on which it fed, has been forever removed, and we shall soon see and hear the masses who till the soil inquiring into the operations of tax laws, and the expenditure of revenue, and holding their representatives to a strict accountability. Labor will assert its right to just and equal treatment at the hands of the Government with associated and incorporated capital. Heretofore the country has been harassed about Slavery; fanatics using the question as the means of obtaining power—obtaining power in order that, they might levy tribute upon agriculture, to pamper and protect manufactures. The issue will be a naked one—shall agricultural labor be taxed to uphold and sustain incorporated capital? The result is not to be feared. Agriculture does not shrink from a just share of the burden which the immense national debt must impose upon every interest. But it will demand economy, the lowest taxation that will meet the emergency, and equality in its imposition. This is all the South asks, and in demanding it she must and will receive the coöperation of agriculturists in all sections, but especially of the Northwestern States. This is my hope for the future of the country. It is founded upon the potent affinities of interest, which, when left free to act, will as certainly bind together the tillers of the soil as gravitation does the works of the universe.

Nor will the alliance to which I refer be impotent in asserting the principles of constitutional interpretation, essential to the healthful working of our governmental machinery. The doctrines of '98 and '99 may yet be reasserted by the Congress of the United States. They are as valuable now as ever they were—as true and sound as ever. They survive the war, however ignored and forgotten amid the thunder and smoke of battle, because they are endued with the immortality of truth. Our rights under the Constitution, Slavery excepted, are precisely the same that they were before the war, and whatsoever else may be objectionable in the Address of the Philadelphia Convention to the people of the United States, it is both gratifying and encouraging that this truth is fully recognized in that document.

MR. JOHNSON quotes at some length from the address adopted by the Convention, and says:

I say God speed the work which was begun in Philadelphia. Every consideration of interest and patriotism calls upon us to aid in the work of restoration. We can never successfully organize our agricultural labor; capital will not flow to us for the development of our unbounded natural resources; population will not increase rapidly, nor prosperity return to us so long as the present political derangement continues. We shall be the helpless victims of misrule and despotism. The domination of the Radicals must be broken down or constitutional liberty is lost and the South doomed to the saddest fate that ever befell a civilized people. Our duty is plain. It involves no dishonor. It requires us to practice patience, forbearance, conciliation and resignation to present evils for the sake of greater future good.

We cannot expect to have things all our own way. If we could, our situation were quite different. We would wish that we were free from debt, and that no stay-law were necessary to save the people from utter ruin. But the war brought the one, and a sense of self-preservation among the people demands the other. If we could have things all our own way, the war had resulted differently; we would have taken our position as an independent Power among the family of nations. But Providence ordained otherwise, and we must obey the irrevocable decree. It is the part of wise and liberal statesmanship to tolerate what it cannot prevent, and seek, by appeal to reason and patriotism, to mitigate what it cannot control. To learn this is one of the most valuable lessons for individual life. It is equally so for States. It brings comparative happiness to both, while the heart frets and chafes under the friction of vain resistance.

Respectfully, &c., HERSCHEL V JOHNSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Orr's Message to the Legislature—Provisions Recommended for Securing Equal Rights—General Condition of the State.

GOV. ORR has sent a message to the Legislature of South Carolina convened in special session, which gives significant indications of the progress of ideas of justice and equal rights in that State. He states that his object in calling the Legislature together was to procure such a modification of the laws with regard to persons of color as will place them under the jurisdiction of the civil tribunals, and better provide for the punishment of crime. Under present laws, he says, the great mass of the colored people of the State are wholly exempt from responsibility to the law and it is only from the military Commissions that they now receive any punishment at all. This, he thinks, ought to be remedied; the laws should be so modified "that all persons may be tried before the same tribunal and upon conviction subjected to the same punishment for the same class of offences; then all reason for the interference of Federal authority with the administration of justice will have ceased, and no impediment will exist to the jurisdiction of the State Courts over all cases, civil and criminal. He says further that in the series of acts passed in December last, known as the Code, there are various discriminations against freedmen which should be repealed, and civil rights and liabilities as to crime should be accorded to all inhabitants alike."

GOV. ORR calls attention to the provisions of the law for admitting colored persons to testify in courts. They are admitted in cases where they or persons of their race are interested, and by implication are excluded in all others. This distinction, he says, *cannot be reconciled.*

"They are admitted in that class of cases where their interest, sympathy, association and feelings would be most likely to pervert their consciences and invite to false swearing, and are excluded from testifying in all cases where no motive could exist to swear falsely, except that of a depraved heart. The distinction is illogical and indefensible, and it cannot be denied that it has its foundation in a prejudice against the caste of the negro. If the rules of evidence in all the Courts were so modified as *to make all persons and parties competent witnesses in their own and all other cases,* no possible danger could result from it. Many of the States of the Union and several of the civilized countries of the Old World have tried the experiment, and the result proves that the cause of truth and justice has been thereby promoted. The object of every judicial investigation is to ascertain the truth, and, when found, to dispense justice in conformity thereto. With intelligent Judges and discriminating Juries, correct conclusions will be more certainly attained by hearing every fact whatever may be the character or color of the witness.

In the second paragraph of the section already quoted, the General Assembly have reached the same conclusion; for in all cases where persons of color are allowed to testify, all persons, including parties, are declared competent witnesses. Would it not be eminently wise to adopt the same rule in all Courts and extend it to all persons?

In civil cases the testimony of persons of color is oftentimes requisite to elucidate the facts and secure a just decision. They constitute a majority of the entire population of the State, and of necessity are sole witnesses of contracts and transactions between white persons. Shall the parties in such cases be denied justice by excluding the only evidence to secure it because of an apprehension that it may be a measure unreliable? Would it not be more in accordance with an established rule to receive the evidence and weigh its value? In the law of evidence the character and standing of a witness goes to affect his credibility and not his competency. Why not in the case of the person of color follow this rule to its logical conclusion?

In criminal cases these considerations weigh with peculiar force. The negro is readily deceived and corrupted, and becomes an easy prey to the machinations of depraved white men, and past experience teach that he is employed to execute the most dishonest purposes, and with impunity to the principle, because of his exclusion as a witness from the Courts of Justice. The shrewd and cunning continue to put the negro forward in the commission of crime, and they go unwhipped of justice because the law forbids that the testimony of the negro shall be heard. Does not the exclusion of persons of color make them invaluable accessories to the perpetration of crime? How can society be protected against that large class of infamous crimes now so prevalent in this State, unless, by making the negro a competent witness, we avail ourselves of all accessible evidence to convict the offenders? And will the laws of the State continue to offer a reward to the dishonest to further tempt and corrupt the negro? The well-being of the State materially depends upon the elevation of this class of our population, and if there was no other argument in behalf of their admissibility to our Courts, the tendency of such a measure to elevate their moral and intellectual character would be sufficient.

The dishonest may object to the extension of this right to all cases, because it reduces the field for his nefarious operations; but if the good and virtuous are protected, society is amply compensated for the change. Men of probity and integrity have no reason to apprehend any evil consequences from the change. The discrimination of intelligent Judges and juries will be a shield against unjust charges supported by false swearing, and the same intelligence will bring the really guilty to condign punishment. The great increase of crime among the freedmen, and the inadequate punishment inflicted by existing tribunals, makes it a high and important duty devolved on you to so modify existing legislation as will secure a transfer of jurisdiction to State Courts. If the suggestions I have made do not meet the approval of your judgment, I will cordially coöperate with you in attaining the end in any way which your superior wisdom may indicate."

The Governor calls attention to defects in the Criminal Code of the State, and thinks that the penalties affixed to offences are unequal and impolitic. Juries will not [illegible] where other crimes as well as murder are punished [illegible], and the result is that many criminals escape punishment altogether. He urges provisions for a penitentiary and recommends more stringent laws for punishing vagrancy. Great public discontent has followed the decision of the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the Stay Law, but the Governor counsels quiet submission to that decision, which he pronounces just. He recommends for the relief of debtors:

"1. That imprisonment for debt on mesne and final process be abolished, except in case of fraud; and then as a punishment for the crime, rather than as a means of enforcing payment of the debt.

2. That no cost be taxed against a defendant, either for the officers of the court or for the attorney.

3. That the Insolvent Debtors' Laws be so extended as that any debtor may, by petition, after due notice, summon in all his creditors, and upon assigning his estate and effects for their benefit, be discharged from all further liability, not only to suing, but to all other credits. Being thus relieved from the incubus resting on him, the honest and enterprising debtor will go to work with alacrity and prove himself a useful member to society."

Of the general condition, prospects and necessities of the State, the Governor says:

"The complete disorganization of the labor of the State in 1865 resulted in the production of very short provision crops, and to supply the deficiency large quantities of breadstuffs have already been imported into the State at enormous cost.

The imperfect organization of the system of free labor and the unprecedented drought which has prevailed during the months of July and August throughout the State, as well as an unusually short wheat crop, foreshadow a gloomy future for the people for the next year. Coming as you do from every district, you have the means of making an estimate, approximating accuracy, of the extent of the failure of the provision crop, and what amount of supplies will be needed to save the poor, dependent and helpless from starvation. I invite your earnest and prompt consideration of the subject.

Sound political economy ordinarily condemns the feeding of its population by the Government, as the inevitable consequences are to increase idleness, pauperism and crime. But when the provision crop of a whole country is destroyed by blight, or when production is suspended by long-continued drought, and the deficiency is traceable to these causes rather than to the idleness of the population, humanity and sound policy alike justify the Government in lending or giving its means to save the people from starvation, to arrest that increase of crime which want always produces, and to stay emigration to more favored localities. The present population is insufficient to till the soil of the State and to develop its resources; and it is a high duty of the Government to remove, as far as possible, the necessity for emigration beyond its borders. The embarrassment of supplying food for the needy will be greatly increased after the 1st of October, when the Freedmen's Bureau will cease to issue rations for the indigent and helpless whites and freedmen who have been heretofore furnished with subsistence.

The failure of the Board of Commissioners of the Poor to provide for the helpless is a great crime against humanity, and additional penalties should be imposed by law against such a neglect or refusal to perform properly this philanthropic duty.

The Capitation Tax imposed by you at the last session of the Legislature on Freedmen, has not generally been collected. The Comptroller-General, following a suggestion made by me, and approved by the Attorney-General, instructed the Tax Collector not to issue executions against the freedmen for the Capitation Tax until the present session of the Legislature. This was to avoid all conflict with the military authorities, arising out of the fact that the Courts were not used for the protection of the freedmen, and no provision was made for the support of the infirm and helpless. Whenever your legislation remits the custody of persons of color to the State laws, these executions may be issued. Proper diligence by the Sheriffs will enforce the satisfaction of most of these executions, and the fund may then be appropriated exclusively to the support of the class from which it is derived.

The work of reorganization and reconstruction is progressing slowly but steadily. Our Senators and Representatives have not been admitted to seats in the Federal Congress; and we have received no relaxation from onerous taxation, notwithstanding we have been denied representation. It is believed, however, that our fellow-citizens in the North and West will not much longer permit this flagrant injustice to be continued. The State Government is entirely reorganized, the law Courts held their regular sessions in the Spring and dispatched much business, which has been accumulating for years, and very generally cleared the criminal dockets. The Courts of Chancery have also been regularly held on all the circuits. The machinery of justice is in full operation, and private rights and public wrongs can be enforced and punished.

However much all may deplore that the progress of the State has been retarded, and its prosperity paralyzed by loss of fortune and credit, and by short crops, the wise and manly course for our people is to redouble their energy, banish unavailing regrets, meet adversity with a stout heart and brave hands, and, through the approving smiles of Gracious Heaven, our venerable Mother will again be prosperous, and her children contented and happy.

JAMES L. ORR.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia and the Philadelphia Convention.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday Sept. 5, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose you an editorial on the August Convention at Philadelphia, taken from the Winchester *Times,* the leading journal of the Valley of Virginia, written by the editor and proprietor, Major R. W. HUNTER, a gentleman who is well qualified to speak for the people of this Valley. He is a relative of Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, and served through the war in the army of the South, occupying a high official position in the staff—at one time Adjutant-General of the Stonewall Brigade, and, at the surrender, Inspector-General of the Second Army Corps.

I mention this to show that his words have meaning, and are not merely gotten up for the occasion.

I do not believe there are one hundred men in this Valley (leaving out of the count the ultra Radicals) who do not cordially indorse this editorial as expressive of their own views.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held in this county (Frederick) on Monday last, indorsing the action of your Conservative Convention, the whole tenor and character of which had given satisfaction to the county. Men of high character, such as Judge PARKER and Mr. SNOWDEN, addressed the people. The meeting adopted most patriotic resolutions, of which I will send you a copy on Thursday (to-morrow.)

From the Winchester (Va.) Times, Aug. 29.

Truth, candor, fair and open dealing are at this crisis proper and necessary between the Conservatives of the North and South, in the discussion of their relative claims and expectations, in order to reach just, permanent and reasonable conclusions. Let no misunderstandings, no heart-burnings remain, to disturb the peace and harmony of the future.

With this sentiment controlling us, we are free to say that we cannot adopt as our own the whole language or views of the admirable and unassailable address which the Convention has made to the people of the United States; we cannot, in truth and candor, avow the belief that the late war was begun and waged by the Northern people as one purely defensive, with the single purpose of maintaining the Federal Constitution, and conducted, on their part, throughout, in strict observance of the limits of power conferred upon the Government by the terms of that sacred charter.

But we do not (and in the view we take of the subject, we have no right to) complain of the language or sentiment of that address. For all efficient and practical purposes it is an address to the electors of the Northern States of this Union; appealing to their sense of right, of justice, humanity, brotherly kindness, patriotism, and true interests; to the end that they, in their coming State elections, may make every proper effort to defeat and overthrow that pernicious radical faction, now the sole obstacle to complete restoration of peace, harmony and prosperity in our public affairs. No action is asked for on the part of the Southern people—they are required only to await the final decision of the Northern electors, in a spirit of harmony, of good faith, loyalty and patriotism.

From what stand-point must such an address necessarily and properly issue? Clearly from one occupied by the Northern electors. It is a fundamental maxim laid down in the laws of war, contained in the received international codes, that whenever and wherever a great war is waged, and especially a war of the description of that in which we have just been engaged, for all purposes of necessary intercourse between the belligerents during the war, and at and after its termination, each party shall be regarded and treated by the other as having begun and carried on such war for just, good and sufficient reasons, in its own judgment and conscience.

From this maxim it results that just motives are to be assumed as influencing the party addressed. In the present case we might go further, and admit that no violence is done to the truth by this assumption. The body of the people of the Northern States—certainly those addressed, the Conservatives—the patriots of the North, never did intend a war of conquest or injustice; never did sanction or desire acts of cruelty, inhumanity, or violations of the Constitution. While, then, we could not take upon our own lips all the language of this address, or express as our own, to our own people, all the opinions therein expressed, we regard it, under all the circumstances, as inoffensive, right and proper.

With regard to the principles enunciated by this able paper we can have—no Southern man, however sensitive, who will read it attentively, can have—any scruples, qualms of conscience, drawbacks or difficulties, in giving to it the most cordial assent; it fixes the construction of the Constitution on the foundation laid by its fathers, and the only sure one; and it affirms all the constitutional rights of individuals and of States, for which the most vigilant and zealous patriot statesmen have ever contended; and it will remain for future generations a clear, explicit and solemn, republication of the will of the American people respecting the fundamental law of their Government.

A Meeting of Original Union Men in Virginia—They Indorse the Philadelphia National Union Convention.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Journal, Sept. 8.

An adjourned meeting of the Virginia Loyal citizens of this city was held last evening, when a permanent organization was effected under the title of the Johnson Conservative Association of Virginia. After the election of officers and standing committees, the Committee on Resolutions appointed at the primary meeting reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A general impression seems to prevail throughout the Northern States that all the original Union men of this and other Southern States are opposed to the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON—the principles enunciated by the Convention held at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866—and are in favor of extending the right of suffrage to the negro; and feeling that these impressions are not only erroneous, but in direct conflict with our real sentiments; and, in order that all men may know and fully understand our real opinions on these subjects, be it

Resolved, By this meeting, composed as it is solely of original Union men of Virginia, the majority of whom are natives of this State, and others who have served as officers or privates in the Federal Army, that we not only heartily indorse the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, but cordially recommend it to all conservative men of the country, as the only one by which the future peace and welfare of the Union can be attained and perpetuated.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the principles, for the future government of the country, enunciated at the Conservative Convention recently held in Philadelphia, and believe that those composing that Convention had the best interests and future harmony and prosperity of our whole country at heart, and as such are worthy of the confidence of all Union-loving citizens.

Resolved, That as Union men we have always denied and opposed the right of the secession of States, and believe now that the only proper and just means by which these States which attempted to withdraw from the Union can or should be returned to their former positions as States of the Union are those means set forth in the wise, patriotic and Constitutional manner recommended by President JOHNSON.

Resolved, That we are opposed to granting the right of suffrage to the nego, believing from our personal knowledge of the present condition of that race, that they are unprepared for an intelligent exercise of that privilege, and as voters would be the subject of improper use by designing politicians, and as such, whilst of no practical benefit to themselves, as a class, would be productive of infinite injury to the future happiness of this State and country.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the basis upon which the American Government was formed—that all men who are taxed should be represented; and, still maintaining that right, we deny the right and condemn the action of the late Congress, in refusing admission to the loyal and legal representatives who conscientiously could and would (had the opportunity been afforded them) have complied with all the constitutional requirements or Congressional enactments, to have enabled them to represent their constituents in the recent session of Congress.

Resolved, That our only object in the organization of this Association is, so far as we can, to assist in restoring our whole country to its former condition of peace and happiness; and for the purpose of accomplishing this much-desired object, we cordially and earnestly request our loyal brethren throughout the Southern States to form similar Associations, (in at least each Congressional District,) in order that they may be shortly enabled to officially communicate with their only true friends, the Conservative men of the country, and make known to them their desires and opinions on the political questions of the day, and coöperate with them in the restoration of the Union to its former condition of peace and prosperity.

The Executive Committee were directed to make arrangements for a mass meeting of all citizens who favor the principles set forth in the resolutions. We are informed that a number of prominent gentlemen, including Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania, have signified their willingness to be present at and address the proposed mass meeting.

Michigan Congressional Nominations.

The Republican nominations for members of Congress in Michigan are now complete, and are as follows: First District, Fernando C. Bramaa; Second, Charles Upson; Third, Austin Blair; Fourth, Thomas W. Ferry; Fifth, Rowland E. Trowbridge; Sixth, John F. Driggs. In the Third District the Democrats have nominated Gen. O. M. Barnes, and in the Fifth, William L. Brancroft. In the Sixth, Julius K. Rose has been nominated by the Johnson Republicans, which nomination was indorsed by the Democratic Convention. In the Third District, the Johnson Republicans have placed Hon. Bradley F. Granger in nomination.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Albany County delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland, were chosen on Friday evening, 7th inst., and are the following: Gen. J. W. Blanchard, Col. Hale Kingsley, Col. John Tracy, Jr., Col. Chas. McEntee, Col. W. H. Terrell, Capt. S. E. Jones, Capt. Jas. Brice, Capt. G. H. Treadwell, Private E. Monteith, Capt. Charles Niles of Rensselairville, and Lieut. James O'Hair.

The New-Orleans *Times* states that the wounded members of the Convention are coming out upon the streets again one by one—among them Dr. W. H. HIRE, in Commercial-place, looking very well, although somewhat weak, and receiving the congratulations of his friends. Mr. JOHN HENDERSON is also rapidly recovering, and is now able to sit up, we are informed.

A call, signed by the officers of the State Government, has been issued for a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors at Syracuse, Sept. 20. The convention is called in the interest of the State ticket which was nominated last week. All soldiers and sailors who desire to indorse the call are requested to send their names to Gen. BARLOW, at Albany, before the 10th inst.

A mass meeting to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia National Union Convention, has been called for the 15th inst., in Dalton, Ga. The speakers invited are Alexander H. Stephens, B. H. Hill, J. W. H. Underwood, R. H. Lyon, A. R. Wright, James Milner, W. T. Wofford, L. J. Gartrell, and Ex-Gov. Brown.

Hon. CHARLES REEMELIN, of Cincinnati, has declined being a candidate for the State Legislature on the Conservative ticket, on account of engagements entered into when he did not anticipate being placed in nomination. "At the same time," he says: "I hold myself ready to do all in my power for the noble cause mutually dear to us."

A resolution providing for an election under the present civil laws of new city officers in San Antonia, was presented in the Texas Legislature recently, and within eighteen hours was signed, sealed and delivered, having successfully run the gauntlet of both Houses.

The Republican Convention for the New-Jersey First Congressional District is to be held at Woodbury, Sept. 27. Among those named for the nomination are ROBERT R. MATLOCK, Judge MOORE, Senator JAMES M. SCOVEL, Gen. GEORGE ROBESON, JOHN NIXON, A. K. HAY.

At a recent meeting in Camden, N. J., which was addressed by Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, resolutions were adopted declaring ALEXANDER G. CATTELL to be the choice of the Republicans of the county for United States Senator.

An election was held in the Alabama Second Congressional District, on the 2d inst., to fill the place of the late Hon. GEORGE C. FREEMAN as a member of Congress. The vote was small, and Judge WILEY, of Pike, was the only candidate.

The Oswego *Advertiser & Times,* which has strongly favored the nomination of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, hoists the name of Judge CHURCHILL as its candidate for Congress, and concedes that he was regularly nominated.

The Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana have decided not to nominate a candidate for Congressman, and commend to the suffrage of their party JOHN PURDUE, the nominee of the Johnson Republicans.

One of the tickets suggested for the next Presidential election is BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, for President, and WM. G. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, for Vice-President.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, has telegraphed to Indiana his inability to fulfill his appointments to speak in that State during the present political campaign.

The Texas Legislature has authorized the Printing Committee to have five hundred copies of the Governor's Message printed in the German language, and five hundred in Spanish.

It is stated that Mr. H. G. SCOVEL, an esteemed citizen of Nashville, is to be the Radical candidate for Mayor of that city.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention meets in Boston, on Thursday, 13th inst. Gen. BUTLER will preside.

Hon. O. D. CONGER, of St. Clair County, is talked of as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth Michigan District.

The Portland *Advertiser* thinks Ex-Vice President HAMLIN is looking sharply after the Maine chance—for the Senatorship.

The Huntingdon County (Penn.) Republicans have instructed for Gov. CURTIN for United States Senator.

A Massachusetts paper suggests the name of Hon. D. W. GOOCH for Attorney-General of that State.

The Defect in the Massachusetts Liquor Law—The Evils of Hasty Legislation.

From the Boston Advertiser, Sept. 8.

Our readers doubtless remember the curious legislative blunder by which our over-eager law-reformers cheated themselves and their cause last Summer by repealing all the penalties attaching to certain offences and affixing new ones without making any provision for pending prosecutions. At the time we called attention to the probability that the prosecutions for liquor nuisances, with which the dockets of our criminal courts were swollen, would all be rendered futile for want of a power to sentence the criminals after conviction. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. FLAHERTY, has turned this probability into an accomplished fact. We have already said all that we wish to say as to the responsibility for this disgrace upon our legislation, and we recur to the subject merely to recall the material facts bearing on the case as settled by the court.

There are two statutes under which prosecutions may be brought for the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, viz: the eighty-sixth chapter of the General Statutes, commonly known as the "Liquor Law," and the eighty-seventh chapter, commonly known as the "Nuisance Act." The prosecutions under the "Liquor Law" are not affected by the action of the last General Court, and we have only to do with the "Nuisance Act," under which it is said some seventeen hundred prosecutions were pending on the 29th May last, when the statute of 1866 became a law. After declaring places kept for the sale of intoxicating liquors or certain other purposes to be common nuisances, the act in question provides as amended by chapter 269 of the Acts of 1865, that whoever keeps or maintains such a common nuisance shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year. The act of 1866, chapter 280, sec. 8, prescribes a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100, and imprisonment in the house of correction not less than three or more than twelve months, with a discretionary power in the court to remit either the fine or the imprisonment in the case of a first offence. As the least punishment under the new act was $50 fine and three months' imprisonment, while under the old act the offender might have got off with a single day's imprisonment, it is pretty obvious to common minds that the new law increased the penalty for the offence of keeping a nuisance. Now it is plain justice and well settled constitutional law that the penalty for committing a crime cannot be increased nor a new punishment affixed by a statute passed after the crime has been committed. The State must keep faith even with murderers, thieves, and liquor-sellers. The old offenders therefore could not be sentenced under the new law, and the law in force at the time proceedings were begun against them has been repealed. So they cannot be sentenced at all. There is a general amnesty for all offences against the nuisance act committed before May 29. The liquor dealers have a breathing spell in their sharp conflict with the law.

NEW-JERSEY.

RECEPTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE RADICAL CONVENTION AT NEWARK.—A portion of the Southern delegates arrived at Newark shortly before 8 o'clock last evening. The party consisted of Hon. Judge Stuart, M. D.; Dr. Randolph, Louisiana; Col. Chas. E. Moss, Missouri; Mr. Warmouth, Judge Pattison, Col. Fowler, Tennessee; Mr. Moss, Georgia; Rev. J. W. Hunnicut, Virginia; and Col. Ledergerber, Missouri. The visitors were received at the depot by the Young Men's Union Republican Club, and escorted by them by a torchlight procession composed of the various Republican Ward Clubs of the city to Market-square, where a large assemblage of people had gathered. Upon ascending the platform, mingled cheers and hisses were given, and three rousing cheers were given for ANDREW JOHNSON. Speeches were made by Dr. RANDALL, of Louisiana; Col. Moss, of Missouri; Judge PATTISON, of Tennessee, and Col. FOWLER. Gov. BROWNLOW and Gen. HAMILTON remained over at Trenton, and other members stopped at New-Brunswick, public receptions having been tendered them at both places.

BURGLARIES.—On Sunday night the residence of Mr. CHAS. H. NOYES, at Montclair, was entered by burglars, who thoroughly ransacked the house, but carried away little of value. An attempt was also made to enter the residence of Dr. HENRY H. LLOYD, but the inmates of the house being disturbed, the burglars were frightened away by a shot fired at them.

A MAN SHOT AT HIS OWN REQUEST.—A man named DE CANINE was accidentally run over by a train at the Elizabeth depot, on Wednesday last, and was mangled in so shocking a manner that his heart-rending solicitations to be put out of the world were complied with, and he was shot through the head. The injuries he had received were past surgical aid.

HOBOKEN RACES.—The sporting world will look with interest to the forthcoming races of the 13th and 14th inst. The horses are in fine condition, and the hurdle and steeple races on those days promise a rare entertainment. Doubtless there will be an immense crowd.

THE FRANKLIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Franklin Agricultural Society will commence their annual horse fair and cattle show at Somerville to-day, continuing three days. Over $2,000 in premiums are offered.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 10—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen*—C. Linn and family, T. Meier, F. Achelis, Miss T. Pundt, H. Klusmann, J. Eules and family, H. Swack and family, J. Pape, W. Koster and family, T. Meier and wife, H. Rempel, M. Lammers and wife, A. Sattler and family, T. Morith and family, C. Wulfing and family, Mrs. A. Schmidt and family, T. Volkmann and wife, H. Von Borstel, T. P. Meckhardt and family, T. Dulls, J. Engelhard, W. Smitzer, E. Sutro, C. Bermken and family, L. Oest, H. Voss and family, H. Gerken and family, G. Garlichs, Dr. F. Wagner and family, F. W. Mertens and family, H. Hine and family, Mrs. C. Remmers, S. Kirsche, L. Vogt, H. Wittschip, F. Puckhaber, J. Feldmann and wife, F. Grosenbach, F. Reisker and family, Miss E. Louis, L. Liebmann and wife, T. Fay, B. Koopmann and wife, S. Spiro, Mrs. R. Prepenbring, Mrs. Sheers, C. Biede and family, A. Garmann, J. Lammermann and family, H. Harjes, C. Schmidt and family, D. Wessels and family, W. Schafer, H. Witte, F. Miller, Mr. Linn, J. H. Linn, H. Biedell, Kimbell and family, D. Semken and wife, H. Hulseberg and wife, F. Miller, F. Bahr, W. Groetsch, C. Ruperts, T. Wolff, Miss J. Oppenheimer, A. Schmal, O. Beyer, Mr. Bernbrak and family, E. Bernhard and family, Miss A. Bauer, G. Halberlein, H. Schepe, Mrs. C. Burger, Mrs. Wiechmann and family, Mrs. W. Lindstroth, Mrs. Seiler and daughter, and others.

In steamship Hecla from Liverpool—Jacob Boydell, Lenman Trowbridge, Miss Laurie Martin, Geo. Boniface and lady, daughter and son, James E. Tucker, James Cuddy, Mr. McMahon, Mrs. Virginia Caldwell, Isaac Lichtenstein and lady, Mrs. Minna Israelsky, Miss Adeline Israelsky, Richard F. Grayson, Alfred Tharrooh, lady and infant, C. Triandiefeilsperio, Francis Furlong.

In steamship Mississippi, from New-Orleans—Wm. H. Allen and wife, George Gannechany, Mrs. W. Gariglott and child, O. P. Brown and lady, O. W. Austin and lady, Masters J. and A. Kearney, Mrs. A. F. Elliott and servant, Mrs. Caroline, F. W. Roberts, D. M. Hollingsworth and two children, John M. Hollingsworth, Miss Ada Hollingsworth, John Doig, Dr. H. C. Heimer, J. S. Sandstrow, M. Carey, and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 36 | Sun sets..... 6 16 | Moon sets.... 7 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 12 | Gov. Island.10 01 | Hell Gate...11 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 10.

Cleared.

Steamship Manhattan, Deaken, Havana, Vera Cruz and Sisal, C. A. Whitney.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Ceres, Humphrey, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks J. Ellingwood, Ellingwood, Marseilles, Brett, Son & Co.; Jos. Eneas, Grosenich, Point-au-Petre, Jos. Eneas; Rosedale, (Br.,) Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar, Harbecks & Halsey; Bridgeport, Morgan, New-Orleans, P. H. Drummond & Co.; Wavelet, (Br.,) Kline, Cape de Verdes, Pendergast Bros.

Brigs St. Vincent, (Br.,) Ganion, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; J. W. Sawyer, Partridge, Marseilles, Jas. Henry; Clio, (Br.,) Wilson, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Matron, Hillman, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Prairie Rose, Ruloff, Savannah, Young & Cowan.

Schooners Mary Louise, Hamilton, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Ed. Conklin, Dennis, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; M. Holmes, Ireland, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; Yankee Doodle, Martin, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. P. Ayres, Eldridge, Rio Grand de Sul, J. Burton & Co.; Village Belle, (Br.,) Doyle, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; Horace L., Francis, Stamford; Shannon, (Br.,) Roberts, Nassau, J. Douglass.

Arrived.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Edmonson, Liverpool Aug. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 419 passengers to E. Cunard. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Aug. 29, 2:30 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Erin, bound in; 5:30 P. M., steamship Etna, bound up channel; 10:30 P. M., spoke brig Hibernia, bound up channel. Sept. 5, 10 A. M., exchanged signals with bark Princess, of Liverpool, 240 miles E. of Cape Race, bound W. 7th, lat. 41 50, lon. 60 20 W., passed steamship Persia, bound E. 9th, 2:20 P. M., 240 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Napoleon III., bound E.

Steamship Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Aug. 26, via Southampton 29th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 767 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly gales on the passage. Aug. 29, off the Needles, passed steamship New-York, hence for Bremen. 2d inst., lat. 51, lon. 29, passed ship Transit, bound W. 6th, lat. 45, lon. 52, a National Co.'s steamer, bound E. 7th, lat. 43, lon. 60 30, steamship Persia, bound E.; same day, steamship Palmyra, bound E. 9th, 7½ A. M., 220 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamships Allemannia, America and City of New-York, bound E.

Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, New-Orleans Sept. 3, and the Bar 4th, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison. Sept. 6, 11:40 A. M., 13 miles W. of Sombrero Light, passed steamship Evening Star; 4:20 P. M., off Alligator Reef, passed steamship Fung Shuey; 4:50 P. M., off Conch Reef, passed steamship Star of the Union. 7th, lat. 28 05, lon. 79 45, spoke bark Mahlon Williamson, from Frontera, Mexico, 15 ds. out. 9th, 8:30 A. M., lat. 36 24, lon. 74 35, passed whaling schr. Union, of Provincetown, with two boats fast to a whale.

Steamship Marmion, Hazard, New-Orleans 1st, and the Bar 2d inst., with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. 4th inst., 50 miles N. of Tortugas, saw bark Pathfinder, strg. N. W. 9th inst., 20 miles S. of Henlopen, passed steamers Merrimack, George Washington and Huntsville, hence for New-Orleans, and Quaker City, hence for Charleston; also a large propeller, in tow of two steamers.

Steamship Albemarle, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Valley City, Snyder, Richmond, &c., with mdse. to, to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Salvor, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Mount Washington, Gilley, Baltimore 30 hours, to J. & R. J. Gray.

Ship Annabon, (of Boston,) Thacher, Calcutta May 19 with mdse. to Morchant & Carman. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 21.

Bark Sandy Hook, Gibbs, New-Orleans 21 ds., with flour, &c., to Jas. Boland & Co.

Bark Molly, (Pruss.) Worsthoff, Bahia, Brazil 44 ds., with sugar, &c., and rosewood to Sieman & Eggs.

Bark Whitehall, (of Jonesboro,) [illegible], Hammond, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to A. P. Whitney & Co.

Bark Gem, (Br.,) Jackson, Vera Cruz 19 ds., with hides, specie, &c., to Hargous & Co. [illegible]

Bark Bernhard, (Brem.,) Wenske, Arecibo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to [illegible].

Brig W. R. Sawyer, (of Boston,) Ray, Machias 9 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Mary Alexia, (Br.,) McBurney, Windsor, with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Starlight, (Br.,) Scott, Windsor, with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Leona, (Br.,) Bishop, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Iza, Williams, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Lizzie, (Br.,) Welch, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig [illegible], (Br.,) Ruhlwood, Hillsboro, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster to [illegible].

[illegible]

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, Windsor, with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig [illegible], (Br.,) [illegible], Windsor, with plaster to [illegible].

Brig [illegible], Berry, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with railroad iron to [illegible].

[illegible]

Brig Chesapeake, (of Newburgh,) Newhall, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to [illegible].

[illegible]

Brig [illegible], Blankhorn, [illegible], with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

[illegible]

Brig A. P. Smith, Vaasie, of and from Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to [illegible].

Brig Ada M., (of Sidney, C. B.,) McNeil, Bridgeport, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Millie, (of Sydney, C. B.,) [illegible], St. Thomas 18 ds., with scrap iron, &c., to [illegible].

[illegible]

Schr. A. F. Ames, Ames, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to [illegible].

Schr. Angola, (Br.,) Crane, Glace Bay, with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Clare, Windsor 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Jane, Hall, Rockland 10 ds., with lime to J. V. Harlin.

Schr. Mary Kelly, Reed, Porto Rico 15 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. S. & R. Small, Cole, Shuise, via Machias 15 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Curtis Tilton, Somers, Lingan, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Hamilton, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Clara Ellen, Dexter, Rondout, for Providence.

BELOW—Ship Minnehaha, from Londonderry.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 10—Arr. steamers Monticello, from Wilmington; Neptune, New-York; Ashland, do.; barks Ellen, London; Lillias, Havana; Horace Scudder, Baltimore; brig Fannie Lincoln, Manzanilla.

Also arr. steamer Aries, Philadelphia; bark Laboramus, Gottenborg.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CHINA.]

Arr. from New-York, July 30, Grafton, at Pernambuco; Aug. 7, Cosmopolite, at do.; 11th, Amanda Jane, at do.; 13th, Blonde, at Waranham; 24th, Salina, at do.; 16th, Catherine, at Bahia; Ocean Pearl, at Montevideo; Aug. 24, W. Boon, Successor and Regatta, at Lisbon; 28th, Minerva, at Bremen; Water Hen, at Havre; 30th, Harpswell and Nicholas Albert, at Havre; 28th, Lasso, at Belfast; 30th, Aquila, in Kingsroad; La Guena, at Gravesend; 11th, American Congress, at do.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Aug. 7, Union, at Pernambuco; 28th, Pennsylvania, at Dover.

Arr. from Baltimore, Aug. 28, Frederic, at Bordeaux.

Sld. for New-York, July 27, Molly, from Bahia; 28th, Morning Light, from do.; Aug. 29, Ebo and Sylvia, from Cardiff.

MEM.—The Duchess d'Orleans, from Talcahuano for Baltimore, was at Pernambuco, repairing.

[LATEST.]

Arr. from New-York, Diamond, at Gravesend; Martin Benson, at Antwerp; Pacific, at Bordeaux; Pleiades, Mary Lord and Arkwright, at Liverpool; Gustave, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Boston, Fury, at Genoa.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Grace Dudley, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Halcyon, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Charleston, Rockwood, at Liverpool.

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Their new and desirable Fall STOCK at LOWER PRICES than the same quality of goods has been offered since 1860,

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BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. Subscription taken for the new books of the day, and also for periodicals; and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 529, Sept. 10, 1866.
55, 26, 5, 11, 13, 77, 75, 14, 72, 24, 45, 27, 22.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 530, Sept. 10, 1866.
4, 5, 3, 60, 28, 37, 71, 75, 52, 45, 73.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 429, Sept. 10, 1866.
52, 55, 22, 31, 66, 26, 19, 10, 70, 47, 58, 9, 39.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 430, Sept. 10, 1866.
10, 24, 58, 67, 88, 22, 7, 19, 66, 32, 2, 28.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and other legalized lotteries. Royal Havana tickets—price, $30 in currency. Information and circulars sent free. Orders received. Office hours from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M. C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ITALIAN OPERA.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
H. DRAPER............Director.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, will be repeated,
IL TROVATORE.
By the following company of artists from the Academy of Music:
LA BOSCHETTI............Leonora
LA BOSIA DE ROSSI............Azucena
Signor B. MASSIMILLIANI............Manrico
Signor ORLANDINI............Conte Di Luna
Signor BARILI............Ferrando
Prices of admission: Balcony Boxes, $1.50; Parquette, $1; Dress Circle, 75 cts.; Gallery, 50 cts.; Proscenium Boxes, $6 and $10.
Seats secured without extra charge at the box office and at Beer & Schirmer's.

$300 REWARD PAID AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for the return of the goods taken from my store, No. 131 Broadway, on the morning of the 10th; said goods consisting of gold pens, rubber pens and pencils. E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Gold Pen Manufacturers, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

APARTMENTS NEATLY FURNISHED, with or without board, for two gentlemen or two ladies; location central and pleasant; terms moderate. No. 181 East 29th-st.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 50 East 28th-st.—Wanted, situations for superior help; also, girls wanted, Protestants and Catholics; highest wages.